HERN RAILWAY,
MONT AIR-LINE.)
NSED SCHEDULE.
FECT DEC. 5, 1895.
Raleigh, N. C.
, except Sunday. Connects Greensboro for all points North and South, for Win Salem and points on the e-western North Carolina pad. At Salisbury and all n Western North Carolina, ville, Tenn., Cincinnati and rn points; at Charlotte, for nburg, Greenville, Athens, a and all points South. nects at Durham for Oxford, sville and Keysville ys. At Greensboro, with Washington and South- rn Vestibuled (Limited) n New York and Florida Line (Limited) train for all North, and with main line No. 16 for Danville, Rich- and intermediate local sta- also has connection for on-Salem, and with main rain No. 35 fast mail for ate, Spartanburg, Green- Atlanta and all points also Columbia, Augusta, ston, Savannah, Jackson- and all points in Florida. g Car for Atlanta, Jack- e and at Charlotte with g car for Augusta and nville. ects at Selma for Fayette- d intermediate stations on lson & Fayetteville Short ily; Goldsboro for New- nd Morehead City, daily Sundays; for Wilmington termediate stations on the W. R. R. daily. ects at Selma for Wilson, Mount, Tarboro and flag s on Norfolk & Carolina d, arrives at Goldsboro at m. ects at Durham for Oxford le, Richmond; at Greens- or Washington and all North.
Goldsboro.
E AT RALEIGH, N. C.
Atlanta, Charlotte, boro and all points South. Greensboro and all points and South. Sleeping Car boro to Raleigh. Goldsboro, Wilmington, ville and all points in Carolina. New York, Washington, burg, Danville, Greens-
Goldsboro and all points
rains also carry passengers. n night trains from Ral- ro, and on morning train
trains between Raleigh, tlanta. Quick time; unex- ation. H. GREEN, General Supt. n. Pass. Agt., Washington,
SALE!
-THE-
l Collection
AGENCY.
HINGTON, D. C.,
of the following judg-
H CAROLINA.
Aberdeen, $91 79
sheville, 33 66
ulander, 196 70
& Bro., Aulander, 47 48
rora, 63 46
Aurora, 187 52
th, 51 57
ck, Beaufort, 106 00
nson, 200 00
ethel, 25 00
nyan, 372 00
own, Bryson City, 31 35
yson City, 203 29
Bro., Candor, 89 34
, Chapel Hill, 72 50
on, Clinton, 478 89
olerain, 176 14
Colerain, 73 70
Creswell, 421 00
ckner, Democrat, 302 00
n, 19 50
Co., Durham, 79 80
ton, Durham, 87 85
denton, 25 00
, Elizabeth City, 172 60
o., Elk Park, 1,443 00
, Fair Bluff, 38 40
Fairfield, 90 36
kland, 130 60
, Fayetteville, 276 00
nklinton, 144 45
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o., Graham, 41 98
, Greensboro, 345 92
, Greensboro, 336 47
Co., Greensboro, 15 80
Hamilton, 32 50
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ariowe, 34 18
& Co., Haw River, 53 15
derson, 181 59
Henderson, 130 57
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nathan Creek, 190 00
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d, Louisburg, 803 74
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berne, 180 45
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rd, 403 23
xford, 443 60
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, Raleigh, 223 91
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son, 809 81
, Winston, 33 09
Food Co., Win- 23 67
Woodleaf, 286 00
Collection Agency,
GTON D. C.
ature copy of Large d Blue, now used for bove Judgments for ards.
Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? ey may bring you wealth. BURN & CO., Patent Attor- ., for their $1,800 prize offer d inventions wanted.

Now is the time for action. The enemy is sowing tares. Let the people sow good seed. Five copies of the CAUCASIAN 3 months for $1.00. Twelve copies 3 months for $2.00. Send a club quick.

New Offer to Meet Demands. Five Copies Caucasian 3 Months For $1.00---12 Copies 3 Months $2.00

THE CAUCASIAN.

Everybody put a shoulder to the wheel now. The goldbugs are sowing the country down with their misleading literature. Let's meet them. Send $1.00 for five copies of the CAUCASIAN 3 mos.

VOL. XIV. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1896. NO. 30.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Various Matters on Which The Popular Opinion is Expressed—All Sections Interested.

LIVING ISSUES FORWARD.

More Endorsements of the Action of the Committee—Good Feeling Everywhere—People Are Coming to Us—"Stay in The Middle of The Road" is The Slogan.

A Populist, and Don't You Forget It.

For The Caucasian.]

GRANTSBORO, May 25, '96.—Come Republicans, come Democrats! The Peoples Party platform is large enough to hold all reformers. Lay aside party prejudice and come to the Populists and help us to elect a silver President and a silver Congress. When this is done this United States will be restored to liberty and prosperity. Whosoever stoppeth their ears at the cry of the poor shall cry themselves, and shall not be heard. It seems to me like the cry of the people has been heard but a deaf ear turned to them. Let every Populist and reformer the banner carry until victory is won for the people. Keep "in the middle of the road."

Populists are gaining ground down here.

St. Luke, 12th chapter, 47th verse: "And that servant which knew his Lord's will and prepared not himself, neither did according to His will, shall be beaten with many stripes."

J. L. WILEY.

"Watch These Fellows."

For the Caucasian.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 23, '96.—In your mention of Messrs. Amos and Gill, of Vance county, you struck the nail on the head when you say, "That provided Amos and Gill should be retained by Republican votes in the little county offices" they were willing to arrange for fusion on any TERMS.

Now here lies the trouble. There are more Amoses and Gills than these. Our State is full of such men and if we are not doubly watchful our delegates will be stuffed by these poisonous little office-holders, and fusion with our greatest enemies will be the result, to the hurt of our State and best men. Let all the Populists in North Carolina watch these fellows and see that all such go down and out. My opinion is that a change in office every two and four years is our only certainty to successful work. So may it be.

T. B. NEWBERRY.

A Boy's Resolution.

For The Caucasian.]

GRANTSBORO, N. C., May 27, '96.—The people in this section are moving along on the straight road with the exception of a few Democrats and Republicans. They generally keep cool. You hardly ever hear them speaking concerning the times. I am nothing but a boy yet, but if I ever see the time when I have the opportunity to vote, I am going to vote for principle. I don't believe in a "party." Now and then we hear of some one of the two old parties turning to the PEOPLES Party. Keep right, boys, and don't turn your ear from the cry of the poor. The Bible speaks something concerning this matter. Let us make a good, peaceable country for the rising generation.

EDDIE D. PAUL.

How To Gain Ground.

For the Caucasian.]

THURMAN, N. C., May 25, '96.—Go on and stick to principle and let pie counters go and you will gain ground every day. WM. SMITH.

For a Fight to the Finish.

For the Caucasian.]

RED SPRINGS, N. C., June 1, '96.—Populists in this section are for a fight to the finish, in the "middle of the road." A. D. MCLEOD.

Principle Above Office.

For The Caucasian.]

HUBERT, Onslow Co., May 25, '96. I, and every Populist in this section, that I have seen or heard from heartily endorse the action of our State committee at their meeting in Raleigh, on the 16th and 17th of April.

We are Populists down here from principle. We left the old parties on account of their perfidy and dishonor, knowing there was no chance for reform through either of them, headed by national bankers and other monopolists.

We didn't favor fusion much in '94, though we voted the ticket, believing it best under the circumstances. But the election of '94 is past, and we look upon the financial question as being more important than other questions, especially the question of a few State offices. We want a straight Populist ticket, then we are willing to co-operate with as many Republicans and Democrats as wanted to go with us. We congratulate and thank Senator Butler for the manly and patriotic stand he has taken in the Senate. We are proud of him.

W. W. RUSSELL.

They Are Straight in Macon.

For The Caucasian.]

FRANKLIN, Macon Co., N. C, May 26, '96.—The executive committee of the Peoples Party of Macon county, met in Franklin, on the 23rd, and in consultation endorsed the action of our State executive committee, and the course of Senator Butler. We are in favor of straight ticket, county, State and national, pledged to the support of the free and unlimited coinage both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

J. M. CARPENTER,
Chm'n Ex. Com. P. P. for Macon County.

All Right!

For The Caucasian.]

JAMES CITY, N. C., May 25, '96.—Keep "them" on the run, and the fight is won.

J. S. BASNIGHT.

WAKE FOREST COMMENCEMENT.

The Best and Largest in the History of the Institution—A Prosperous Year—New Chair Established.

The sixty first commencement of Wake Forest college was held last week, and by unanimous agreement, was the best in the history of that long established institution.

In addition to this, the past year has been a very prosperous one. The receipts of the college have exceeded the expenditures by $1,759.

Two hundred and sixty students were enrolled during the year—twenty-nine more than ever attended the college in any previous year.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees Rev. Dr. Thos. E. Skinner was elected to succeed the late Rev. Dr. Columbus Durham as President of the Board.

The following were elected as new members of the Board:

Rev. L. Johnson, of Greensboro; Rev. R. T. Vann, of Scotland Neck; Mr. J. F. Spainhour, of Watauga; Rev. John E. White, of Raleigh; Mr. H. B. Duffy, of Newbern; Hon. W. T. Crawford, of Waynesville; and Mr. D. L. Gore, of Wilmington—all strong, influential and useful men, not only in their denomination, but also in the State, and covering all sections from Waynesville to Newbern.

A Chair of the Bible was established and Rev. Mr. Cullom, a member of the class of '92, was elected to fill the chair.

The annual meeting of the alumni was very interesting. The alumni address was delivered by Rev. W. L. Wright, of Richmond.

The annual address to the graduating class was delivered by Dr. B H. Carroll, of Texas, and was confessedly one of the ablest ever heard at the college.

On Wednesday night a tremendous audience gathered to hear the baccalaureate sermon by Dr. B. L. Whitman, President of Columbia University. His text was taken from the third epistle of John, second chapter and fourteenth verse: "I write unto you, young men, because ye are strong and the word of God ab deth in you, and ye have overcome the evil one."

Many who are capable to judge of a great sermon pronounce this one of the most powerful ever delivered in the State upon a similar occasion. It made a profound impression and won completely the large audience to the graceful and earnest speaker.

Thursday was the great commencement day and was practically owned by the graduating class.

The salutatory address was made by Mr. W. P. Exum.

Speakers and subjects of speeches were as follows:

J. H. Gore, of Wilmington, "Capo d'Astro," which he defined as meaning "The college; its mission and ammunition."

Bruce Benton, Union county, "The New Era."

Willis G. Briggs, of Raleigh, "Municipal Reform."

W. H. Davis, Henderson, "The Personal Element in Character Building."

Speight Dowell, of Durham, "Prophets and Progress."

J. N. Tolar, of Robeson county, "An Ideal Life."

I. M. Meekins, of Tyrrell county, "The Oppressed Masses."

The valedictory address was delivered by Mr. M. B. Dry, of Union county.

Mr. G. N. Bray, of the class, who was to have delivered an address was too unwell to do so.

Theses were submitted by the following graduates:

"Utility of the Theory of Evolution"—J. M. Alderman, Duplin county.

"The Development of the Idyls of the King"—C. C. Austin, Tarboro.

"Shakespeare's vs. Historical King John"—W. C. Barrett, Moore county.

"Better a Drowned Land than a Lost Land"—W. J. Beale, Northampton.

"Mental Aberration"—T. H. Briggs, Raleigh.

"Wordsworth"—J. W. Carlton, Duplin county.

"American Literature"—W. H. Carter, Louisville, Ky.

"Freedom of the Will"—T. C. Council, Wake county.

"The Beginning of Baptists in North Carolina"—E. J. Harrell, Gates county.

"Wordsworth's View of Nature"—C. R. Hairfield, Henry county, Va.

"Anniversary Oration"—J. Howell, Jr., Caldwell county.

"The Philosophy of Schopenhauer"—J. D. Hufham, Jr., Shelby.

"Uses and Abuses of Imagination"—D. F. Lawrence, Wake county.

"Evolution of the English Drama"—H. H. McLendon, Wadesboro.

"Evolution of Patriotism"—V. O. Parker, Wake county.

"Determinism vs. Freedom"—R. B. Powell, Savannah, Ga.

"A Human Automaton"—D. B. Rickard, Davidson county.

"Hygiene of the Nervous System"—A. M. Ross, Cleveland county.

"Bimetallism"—R. G. Rozier, Robeson county.

"Rise of the Papal Power"—C. Winburn, Fayetteville.

$3,000 GIFT TO THE UNIVERSITY.

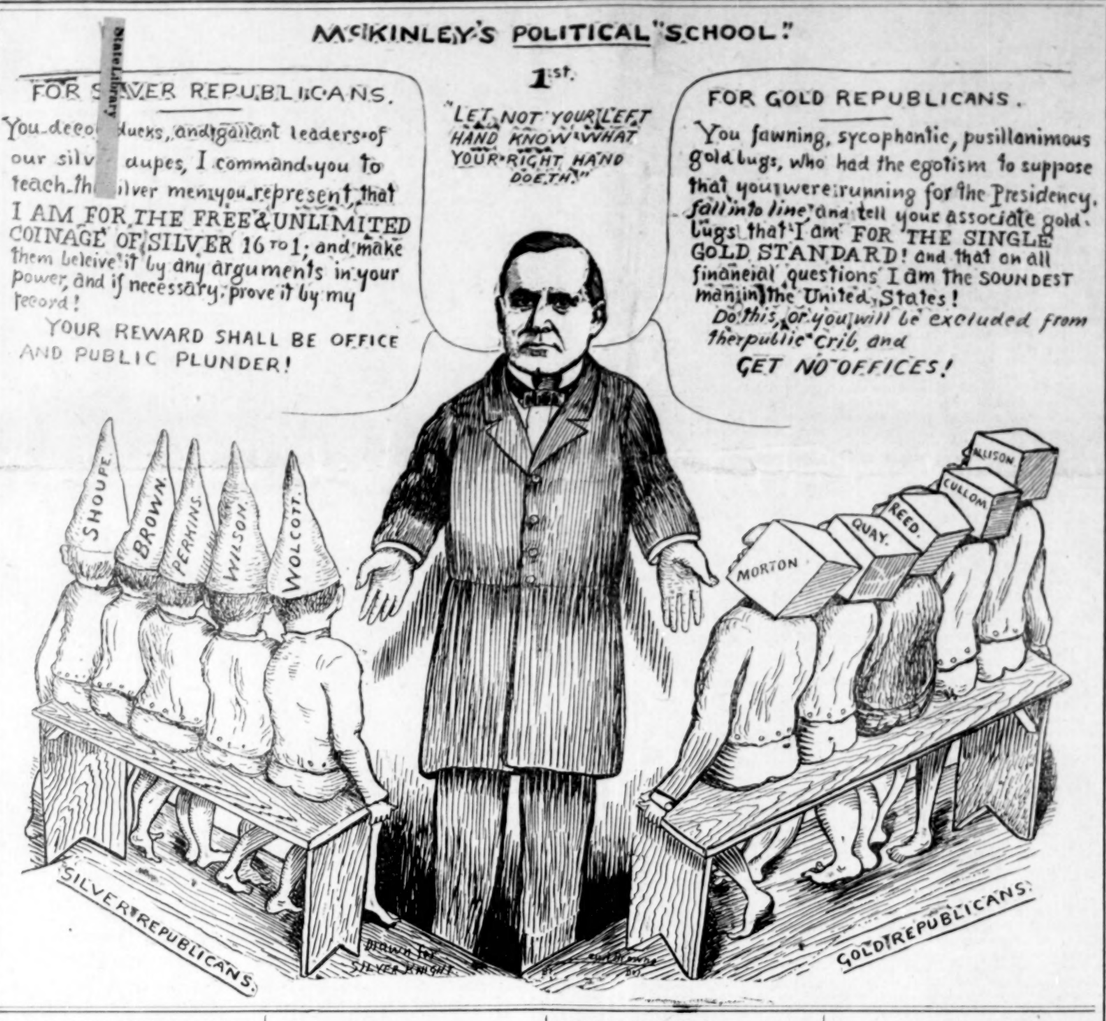
Commons Hall to Be Started in September and Good Board Furnished at $8 Per Month—Student Waiters.

Mrs. Frederick Baker of New York, has given the University three thousand dollars to equip Commons Hall at the University and provide board at cost for students. The Hall will be opened next September with accommodations for two hundred, and the charge will be $8 per month, which is hoped to be reduced to $6 after a while. There will be twenty student waiters, who will get board for their services.

The Mason farm (1000 acres), located a mile and one-half from the University and recently bequeathed to it by Rev. and Mrs. J. P. Mason, will be used as a poultry, dairy, stock and truck farm to supply the tables in Commons Hall.

The plan of Wanamaker for a rental system of telegraphing from and to the postoffices, is the plan the monopolists desire to have adopted—when it becomes obvious that a postal telegraph bill will pass Congress, in spite of all opposition.

McKINLEY'S POLITICAL "SCHOOL."


1st.
FOR SILVER REPUBLICANS.
You deceived ducks, and gallant leaders of our silver dupes, I command you to teach the silver men you represent, that I AM FOR THE FREE & UNLIMITED COINAGE OF SILVER 16 TO 1; and make them believe it by any arguments in your power, and if necessary, prove it by my record!
YOUR REWARD SHALL BE OFFICE AND PUBLIC PLUNDER!
"LET NOT YOUR LEFT HAND KNOW WHAT YOUR RIGHT HAND DOETH."
FOR GOLD REPUBLICANS.
You fawning, sycophantic, pusillanimous gold bugs, who had the egotism to suppose that you were running for the Presidency, fall into line and tell your associate gold bugs that I am FOR THE SINGLE GOLD STANDARD! and that on all financial questions I am the SOUNDEST man in the United States!
Do this, or you will be excluded from the public crib, and
GET NO OFFICES!
SHOUPE
BROWN
PERKINS
WILSON
WOLCOTT
MORTON
QUAY
REED
CULLOM
ALLISON
SILVER REPUBLICANS.
GOLD REPUBLICANS.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

It Meets at Pittsburg, and Splits all to Smash on the Financial Question—Silver Voted Down.

The national Prohibition convention met in Pittsburg, Pa., last week. Like all other conventions, it found the financial question the biggest thing before it, and it would not down. A hot contest began with the election of a chairman.

The two factions of the convention were styled "broad gauge" and "narrow gauge." The latter hold that the Prohibition party should be a party of prohibition and nothing else; the former think the party should declare in favor of free silver and woman suffrage. Chairman Stevens' speech was of the narrow gauge tone. He believed that all other political issues have a tendency to divide the Prohibitionists and advised the convention to "bear in mind that nothing would so gratify the supporters of the drink traffic as a division in our ranks, or a fruitless controversy in this convention."

The first five planks of the platform relating to prohibitory legislation for the suppression of the liquor traffic were read and unanimously adopted. An effort was made to table the sixth plank calling upon the churches to support the prohibition ticket at the polls, but the plank was adopted. When the woman's suffrage plank was reached a hot debate arose. Without disposing of it a recess was taken.

At the afternoon session consideration of the silver plank introduced by the "broad gauge" people was discussed with warmth on both sides. After three hours debate, the free silver plank was defeated by a vote of 387 ayes to 427 noes.

The convention then adopted the one-plank (prohibition) platform, not even giving the woman's suffrage people a showing, nor allowing Miss Helen Gougar a chance for denouncing "those cowardly men," as she expressed some willingness to do.

Joshua P. Levering, of Maryland, was nominated for President. He is a prominent coffee merchant of Baltimore. He is fifty-five years of age, and reputed to be very wealthy. He is president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was formerly a Democrat, but has been connected with the Prohibition party since 1884, and has for some years past acted as Vice-President of the State executive committee.

The "broad gauge" element left the convention hall late and organized a convention in another hall. Eleven State chairmen were among the bolters and twenty-four States were represented.

They considered the formation of a new party and a motion to adopt a platform to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. Mr. Moore, of Nebraska, presided. Among the prominent bolters were Helen M. Gougar, of Indiana; ex-Gov. Jno. P. St. John, R. S. Thompson, of Ohio, editor of the New Era; John Lloyd Thomas, of New York, and L. B. Logan, of Ohio.

Hale Johnson, of Illinois, was nominated for Vice-President.

A NEW PARTY.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 28.—The bolting delegates who withdrew from the Prohibition convention held a meeting and organized "The National Party," with "Home Rule" as their motto. A platform was adopted, embodying the minority report favoring free silver which was submitted by the prohibition Broad-gauge faction, but rejected by the convention. C. E. Bentley, of Nebraska, was nominated for President, and J. H. Southgate, of Durham, N. C., for Vice-President.

A national committee, with L. B. Logan, of Ohio, as chairman, was organized.

RECEIVED 157 MEDALS.

North Carolina Honored With More Awards at the World's Fair than all the Other South Atlantic States Combined.

"The World's Fair Commission awarded 157 medals and diplomas to North Carolina," says Secretary Bruner, of the State Department of Agriculture. "The people of the State have no idea of the immense work that was done by this State at Chicago. They cannot realize it. North Carolina was awarded more distinctions at the World's Fair than all the other South Atlantic States combined, even including Virginia."

Four bronze medals and diplomas were received by the Department of Agriculture yesterday.

These awards are:

For collection of commercial fertilizers and analyses.

For exhibit of Spanish peanuts, forty-two samples, yield of 20 to 150 bushels an acre.

For collection of woods, photographs and maps in Forestry department.

For cast of fishes, collection of oysters, mounted sea fish, reptiles and aquatic birds, fisherman's tools, nets, seines, models of fishermen's camps, etc., in the department of Fish and Fisheries.

The bronze medals in aluminum cases, are very handsome, bearing in bold relief on the obverse side the landing of Columbus. The dipomas are handsomely engraved. Columbia, reclining on a huge bison, points her children, white, red and black, to the "White City," while Fame with a laurel wreath offers a crown.

REPUBLICAN HOT SHOT.

RUFUS AMIS MAKES SOME PLAIN STATEMENTS ABOUT THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A Republican Himself, He Condemns The Craftiness of The Bosses—He Declares That The Only Alternative For Honest Free Coinage Republicans Is To Cast Their Lot With The Peoples Party.

For The Caucasian.]

GRANVILLE, Co. N. C., May 28, 96.—Feeling the same interest that any other citizen should in the welfare and prosperity of the people of our State, and believing with all honest and patriotic Republicans that true Republicanism is right, I wish to express my sincere regret that our convention at Raleigh, on the 15th instant, should put forth a platform so crafty in conception and dishonest in expression, as to be entirely unworthy of the party.

We all know that the masses of our party favor the free and unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.

We know that Abraham Lincoln rejoiced at the prospect of paying our great national war debt by the development of the rich silver and gold mines of the west.

We know that General Grant approved the law of 1875—resumption act—to pay all debts "in coin"—silver and gold at 16 to 1.

We know that James G. Blaine, in February 1878, declared that, "you cannot take away the same mint privileges from silver, which is accorded to gold, without bringing disaster to the people."

We all know that such "widespread disaster" is here, and every voter of ordinary "mother wit" knows that the denial of equal coinage to silver is the sole and only cause of the universal poverty and distress now prevailing over the entire country.

Why, in view of such universally recognized doctrines of our party, should our leaders, in convention at Raleigh, put forth a platform so full of cunning and deception?

Why should we deny to our voters the privilege to vote, in their own party, for the free coinage of silver, when it it is known that all our interests require it, and the preservation of the party demands it? Why? Because "among my people are found wicked men; they lay in wait, as he that setteth snares; they set a trap, they catch men."—Jer. 5: 26.

The majority of us have been advocating co-operation with the Peoples Party in the coming campaign. We did co-operate in 1894 without any sacrifice of principle. We could have done so again, without any sacrifice of principle; but our leaders preferred the spoils and have destroyed all hope of further union in an organized capacity. There is now absolutely no alternative for honest, free coinage Republicans except to cast in their lot with the Peoples Party. A new alignment is inevitable, and all fair minded and patriotic Republicans realize the fact that, as at present organized, their party is only a machine to enslave the voter and grind out spoils.

RUFUS AMIS.

CONGRESSMAN A. C. SHUFORD.

Some Things Seen and Told of Him By a Tar Heel Who Visited The Capitol City.

A HARD, HONEST WORKER.

How Men of His Stamp Illustrates Changed Conditions—A Statesman For The People—And Not of Rings or Cliques—Significant Incidents.

Every visitor to the city of Washington should make it his business to ascertain to what extent the representatives of the people in the National Congress, interest themselves in the affairs of their constituents. It is quite evident, that for many years, the administration of our government and the enactment of our laws, have been entrusted to people who were nothing more or less than agents or tools of cliques, combines or monopolies. So, when one of our Congressmen was duly installed, it required much more nerve and independence, than the average human being possesses, to enable him to yield much of his time to the de-

HON. A. C. SHUFORD.

mands of any except party bosses or machine leaders. Hence, the needs of the largest and most useful class of our citizens, were scarcely considered. In the days when everything was subject to the "bossism" of one or the other of the old parties, those who were the sworn servants or representatives of the people, found it necessary only to heed demands from a few party leaders, in each community, who, in turn, by the use of the party lash, would whip the rank and file into active duty at each recurring election. Hence, the masses of the people could scarcely feel that they had any, and really they did have very little, representation in the government. Untold numbers of our most useful, sturdy and even very intelligent farmers and mechanics in small towns and villages, or in rural districts, have pursued their usual vocations, throughout long and useful lives, and have raised up sons and daughters to take their places, and passed away as must all mortals, without ever being able to feel, or to realize that they had a common interest, with all other citizens, in the beautiful sights; the extensive buildings and the many interesting and instructive features of the Capitol City of the Nation.

It is hardly necessary for us to stop to inquire why there were so many people who knew so little about those matters to which almost every one is now giving so much attention. Suffice it to say, that the reason is much more apparent to one, who has been a frequent visitor to this city, for the past twenty years, than it can be to those who have never availed themselves of that advantage. For many years, or until very recently, it has been almost as difficult for an ordinary citizen, visiting Washington, to have an audience with his Congressman, as it is now to talk with the President. The ordinary laboring man, mechanic or farmer, desiring to make known some necessity to his representative in Congress, too well knew that his time, stationary and postage stamps would be wasted, unless he could secure some intervention of some local politician, or man of political influence, to present his cause for him. Thus, a spirit of indifference was rife in the land. Thousands of the most substantial and even most intelligent citizens possessed but little more than a historical or geographical idea of the Capitol City of the nation. Children were brought up in the country, sent to the neighborhood schools, and became men and women, without having instilled into them the faintest ideas of representative government. Conditions were such as to cause them to feel that those things were too far beyond their reach to require even the slightest thought. But the awakening among the masses of the people, during the last few years, has produced quite different results.

A little circumstance happened during a call I was making at the private office of one of one own representatives, during my present visit in Washington, which impressed me very much with the great change that has taken place, in things above referred to. The mail was brought in, during my visit, and on being opened, among the various requests made of the Congressmen were seven school children, in one small town, each asking him for a copy of the Congressional Directory. He stated that such requests were coming to him from all parts of his district—from men, women and children—as only a limited number of copies were allotted to each member, it was impossible to supply them. It occurred to me as rather remarkable that school children should be wanting a book of that character, and I made some remarks about it. A gentleman sitting by remarked that things are quite different now, from the time when we were school boys. Then we hardly knew that there was such a thing as a Congress, and most of our teachers knew but little more of it than we did.

But what I desire particularly to speak of is, that since the masses of the people have been awakened to the free exercise of their senses, and have to a great extent, thrown off the galling yoke of the political bosses, they are having a voice in the selection of their representatives, and have, in several instances, been successful in electing men who understand and know how to appreciate their needs. This has brought the highest legislative branch of our government much nearer to the people. All are beginning to realize that their Congressman is their servant. The many commands which the representatives now receive from the people who, but a few years ago, would never think of as being anything direct from a Congressman, are evidences that they are going to use their servants. And the prompt attention which some of them give to such commands, is also evidence that the servants recognize the autaority of their masters. But some have done much more than others to educate and encourage this new condition with the people. And while I do not wish to speak disparagingly of any representative in Congress from a North Carolina district, I simply wish to state, that the Seventh Congressional district, was especially fortunate to have within its borders, an humble and unpretentious citizen, a farmer and one of the people, who was not only intelligent and well informed, but possseing all the necessary qualifications of a leader in political reformation. Not ambitious for political preferment, but having the welfare of his fellow farmers and the laboring people generally, at heart, he responded to their call, at the same time regretting that they could not select another who would undertake the leadership, and with sacrifices which but few will ever know of, he braved the storm, suffering defeat, however, in the first campaign. Nothing daunted, after two years more had gone by and the people became more generally aroused to the fact, that they found no relief and could discover no representation for themselves, as matters still existed, they appealed to him again, and very reluctantly, but as he conceived it to be his duty, he became their leader, in another campaign, and succeeded in breaking down the strong party barriers, and overwhelmingly defeating a shrewd politician of the old school, who had represented his special favorites in Congress, from that district for a number of years. Having been acquainted with this young and sagacious young leader, in his boyhood days, I was very anxious to watch his course in Congress, and to satisfy myself as to whether or not he possessed real legislative ability. Full well acquainted with his natural good common sense and his excellent judgment which he always manifested when but a mere boy, I was still very much surprised to discover here, that he is so well qualified to discharge the duties and trusts of the high office to which his district elected him. And in this connection I will say, that the people of the Seventh Congressional district of North Carolina have, at last, and for one time, at least, a real representative, in the person of Hon. A. C. Shuford. His boldness in attacking abuses in the administration of government and the bills which he has introduced to correct them, have not only attracted the attention of all reading and thinking people in his own district and State, but have attracted the notice of distinguished people in other States; and he has numbers of letters of the greatest praise and highest endorsement, from prominent men from the New England States to the Pacific slope. And the speech which he delivered in the House on "the bill to maintain and protect the coin redemption fund, &c," is read and eagerly sought after in nearly every State of the Union, as is evidenced by the many requests which he receives for copies of the same.

But the best representative of the people, is not always the one who makes the most speeches and creates the greatest stir in the halls of Congress. It consists more in the quiet work that he does, when the House is not in session. To visit the private room of this active, faithful and industrious young statesman, and see the great number of letters that daily pour in upon him from all classes of his constituents, asking his aid in giving various kinds of relief, and to see him busy at work giving the most careful and impartial attention to every one of them, often never retiring until two or three o'clock in the morning, would only give an imperfect idea of the sensitive interest that he feels for the welfare of every individual. One of his distinguishing characteristics and one which is so highly commendable in him is the impartial manner in which he attends to every request. He seems to realize fully that he is a representative of the people. He does not seem capable of making any discriminations, in attending to requests, by reason of the politics of the parties, the influences or standing they have in the community, or in anything else, save the question of justice or injustice of the demand. In the distribution of public documents, literature, free seed &c., he is equally impartial, asking only to know the names and postoffice addresses of the voters of his district, and all are placed on the same basis in the distribution of favors.

I do not write the above with Mr. Shuford,s knowledge or consent, nor do I write it as directing or dictating the policy for the people to pursue in selecting their next Congressman. I write it, simply desiring to call attention of the public to the merits that I have discovered in their representative, and also because I believe, that when a man, in any position of trust, proves faithful to the same, he should receive the approval and endorsement of those whom he serves.

I do not know what is to be the outcome of the positions which the parties have taken with regard to the approaching campaign, nor do I speak knowingly of the capacity in which Mr. Shuford will be before the public again, but I believe that I do know one thing, and that is, that no temptation of spoils or office can induce him to deviate from the principles or policies which he believes to be right and just and honest.

A TAR HEEL.

NORTH CAROLINA WOOL GROWERS

Will Find Here Some Facts and Suggestions of Interest.

The "Textile World" for May published in Boston, says, under caption, WOOL MARKET. "The first of the present month marks the ending of another wool year and there is more wool in stock on hand than ever before at the closing of the season. If not another pound was imported, there is nearly enough to supply the entire consumption for twelve months to come. Basing the estimates on figures officially reported by the Manufacturers Association last year, the clip of 1896 was in the neighborhood of 275 million pounds. Including wool waste, about 280 million pounds were imported, bringing the total for the year up to approximately 555 million pounds.

Under consumption and large imports of foreign goods would indicate that the domestic production would not call for quite 300 million pounds and consequently there must be materially over 200 million pounds of old wool yet remaining. No improvement is visible in the market for domestic wool, prices being nominal and very unsatisfactory."

[If the above statement be anything like correct, then it would seem to be the part of wisdom for farmers having wool to exchange it with our woolen mills for woolen goods, and thus obtain comfortable clothing for their families without any cash outlay.

They can find directions for doing so by corresponding with the Chatham Manufacturing Company at Elkin, N. C., and the Alpine Woolen Mills at Mt. Airy, N. C. Both these mills have announcements in THE CAUCASIAN.]

SOME WARM INQUIRIES

For the Fellows Who Want the Gold Standard—They are Ignorant and Selfish.

TEARING DOWN PROCESS

Of the Goldbugs—They Say the Growing Crops are Bringing Millions of Wealth!—Well, the Crops Have Done this Every Year—But Where is the Wealth?

For The Caucasian.]

NEW BERNE, N. C., May 26, '96.—The majority of the press are anxious to-day to know where McKinley is at, while at the same time this very anxious and desirous press do not themselves know where they are at. Did the press really understand the gold question they would not make this foolish demand upon McKinley or any other man. The New York press, in combination with the Wall street speculators, attribute the gold export at present to McKinley because he does not come out and declare for a positive gold standard. The Morning Advertiser comes out with a list of business men and manufacturers for which the city has been canvassed in regard to the sound money or gold standard, and as a matter of course all named were for either one or the other.

Now, Mr. Editor, what I wish to know is how business or manufactures throughout this broad land can be benefited by a single gold standard. The same editor comes out in flaring headlines in one of his recent issues. "The Market Drifts. Traders say They are Not Earning Office Expenses. But Crops are Growing, and Each Day Brings Millions of Wealth Into Existence. Securities Still Sell Low.

But the Tearing Down Process is Ended and the Upbuilding Will Begin at St. Louis."

The press of New York and the stock speculators delegate to themselves the honor that Wall street is the pulse of this the most enterprising and industrious country of the world. If this be so, why was the tearing down process ever begun? Have the crops not been growing for the past twenty years? What more can nature do for Wall street than it has done for the past twenty years? Under his flaring headlines the editor says, "Securities are on a low level of prices. They may easily sell at a lower level yet."

I call upon these self-constituted, pulse regulators to explain the simple question asked: What is the most important to all commercial business centres to stimulate business and trade? I know of but one in this country, as there is no question in regard to industry, which is plenty of good money throughout the length and breadth of our country. If there is any other thing needed I wish to be informed.

The single gold standard failed to do it for the past twenty years and will certainly fail to do it in the future. The country could prosper under a single silver standard, but it is utterly impossible for this country to prosper under a single gold standard. This is so plain that any one who wishes can see that much for himself. England and Germany are enabled to continue only by the United States furnishing them with silver bullion at fifty cents on the dollar, of which this country sold them for the first four months of this current year, $18,071,450 worth; and by selling the silver bullion at half its value this country had to export during the same time $18,137,358 of gold. Does this not conclusively prove that the single gold standard is against the prosperity of this country? Had the silver bullion been at par, then the silver bullion would have been the balance of trade against this country and the gold remained at home.

As regards the manufacturer and business man, how is it possible for them to expect or even to hope for a revival of business and trade when they shut off seven-tenths of the people of the world who maintain single silver standards even to the extent of Mexico and the South American republics; and too, when this country has to hang itself to the tail of the two monied empires to gratify them with our silver bullion at half price, and cotton, wheat, corn and other produce and provisions at the same ratio? Have the business men and manufacturers of our country ever asked themselves whether it pays them best to send the products of the silver mines and agriculturalists to those empires at half price, or whether it would not pay them better to have those industries prosperous so as to leave the gold in our own country where it would be possible for them to, at least, bring about a revival of trade where there is no other place possible.

As regards free and unlimited coinage of silver, which is the only way to bring [silver bullion to par, I am utterly astonished when I see the great effort made by the majority of the press throughout the country. What basis can business, trade and the press adopt to put either gold or silver on without free and unlimited coinage to make their bullion par with each other? If London or the outside world fixes the price upon silver, then why do the goldbugs not demand the coinage of our silver at the present price of the bullion? Who can lose under that arrangement and what is to hinder it from being done? The goldbugs dare not do it. They know it would soon require two gold dollars to buy a silver dollar. It seems to me that the intelligence of country should ponder and retrace their steps when it is all loss to this country and no gain in prospect. The South is unjustly abused in regard to their effort for bringing the silver bullion to a parity again. But let it be said to the credit of the Southern people—that it is the intelligent portion of the people who advocate the free coinage, while the colored voter, to

(Continued on third page.)

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SPECIAL REQUESTS TO OUR FRIENDS

Please write short, pointed communications. This office is now flooded with letters of such length as to preclude the possibility of publication unless the paper can be doubled in size and its receipts of cash also doubled.

* * *

Please do not send us stamps in warm weather. They gum and stick and usually prove to be almost worthless after having come through the mails.

* * *

Please request the secretaries of your various county conventions to send us AT ONCE the names and post office addresses of the delegates elected to Congressional, State and National conventions.

* * *

☞County chairmen are especially requested to send the names and postoffice addresses of township chairmen for the year 1896.

"HARD TIMES" AND THE CAUCASIAN —A PLAIN STATEMENT.

It is not for us to assert that THE CAUCASIAN DESERVES anything at the hands of the Populists of the State, but we know and do assert that it NEEDS more consideration at their hands and more support than it is receiving. If it is the wish or desire of the Peoples Party that its present size be maintained, that desire must be expressed by some other method than mere words during the next week or two. We fully believe our friends are justified in pleading "hard times," but that plea affects us as well as them; and if the "hard times" are to continue the same conditions as exist now, then we must KNOW it so we can "cut the garment according to the cloth." This is a plain, simple, business statement and assertion.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

There are men—party leaders—mostly in the Northeastern States, who claim to be Jeffersonian Democrats, while they reject and denounce every principle of public policy to which he was devoted. He was intensely opposed to monopoly, to banks, and bank paper. These modern, pretended Jeffersonians are bound, hand and foot to the money power.

* * *

There was no public concern in which Jefferson felt so much interest after the government was organized under the Constitution, as in that of maintaining a sound currency, consisting of, and based on the precious metals, gold and silver. He was opposed to the protective policy, as it is now held by the Republicans. He was in favor of a liberal commercial policy; but he rarely wrote on the subject, as no one in his day pretended to claim the right to impose tariff taxes for protection, and not for revenue. He was opposed to spending the public money for internal improvements, not because he was opposed to the improvements, but because he saw no authority given in the Constitution to spend money on them. He, therefore, wrote little on that subject.

* * *

But his eight volumes of correspondence abound in letters to gentlemen at home and abroad, on the subjects of national currency and banking; and they all breathe the same spirit. They consist of his lifelong protest against banks and banking, and his persistent claim that the currency should consist of gold and silver, as the basis, with United States notes, properly secured, against depreciation.

* * *

Mr. Jefferson had Constitutional authority for proposing Treasury notes as a currency. For there is the clause in the first Article which empowers Congress "To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States." The nature and form of the securities is not defined, and they may as well take the form of Treasury notes, or United States notes, as that of bonds.

* * *

It is to be considered, also, that while the States are denied the privilege of coining money, and of issuing bills of credit, and while they are forbidden to make anything but gold and silver a legal tender, none of these restrictions are imposed by the Constitution upon the government of the United States; which, on the contrary, has the right "to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins."

* * *

It is now the policy of bankers and their supporters, to keep out of view these provisions of the Constitution, while they dwell upon the necessity of banks as fiscal agents of the government. Jefferson denied this necessity; and in place of employing banks to borrow money for the government, he pointed out, at the close of the war of 1812, when the treasury needed replenishing, that "Congress may borrow of the people, and without interest, all the money they may want, to the amount of a competent circulation, by merely issuing their own promisory notes, of proper denominations for the larger purposes of circulation, but not for the small. Leave that door open for the entrance of metallic money."

* * *

The question raised about the right of Congress to issue treasury notes, is the work of the banks. They are anxious to get the greenbacks out of the way, in order to make room for their notes; and it is lamentable that they have been able to enlist the Democratic President of the United States in their cause. In his last annual message the President proposes the withdrawal of the United States notes from circulation, and states that the bonds he is issuing to buy gold, to redeem greenbacks, and pay interest on bonds, may become the basis of bank note issues. It is true that the greenbacks, and the bonds, and the bond-interest, are all redeemable and payable in silver as well as gold. But it does not suit the bondholders and bankers of Europe and America, that silver, though a legal tender, shall be recognized as such, and for this reason the President has already increased the interest-bearing public debt, by $262,000,000, in the purchase or gold for the gratification of these classes. The President expresses the wish in his last annual message to be clothed with authority to redeem all outstanding United States notes and treasury notes, by a further issue of bonds amounting to five hundred millions more; the effect of which would be to treble the interest-bearing public debt above what it was when he assumed office, March 4, 1893.

IN 1892 AND IN 1896.

In 1892 there were over forty thousand Alliance Democrats in this State who refused to vote for Governor Carr because he declared his intention to turn his back on the principles that he believed in to support a goldbug and monopolist for President. These men were in the Democratic party when Mr. Carr was nominated for Governor, and they would have voted for him for Governor if he had stood by the State platform on which he was nominated; that is, over forty thousand of the best men in the State left their party in 1892 and went into a new party before they would support for Governor (even though he was an Allianceman and for free silver) a man who sacrificed his principles on the altar of a party machine to support a goldbug for President. That was in the last election for Governor, and since that time thousands upon thousands of men who have seen that we were right in forming the Peoples Party have left the old parties and joined our ranks.

* * *

This year we will have another election for Governor and President. Will the 47,000 men who voted against Elias Carr for Governor, and the twenty odd thousand who have joined our ranks since then, agree now to vote for a Republican candidate for Governor who will support a Republican goldbug candidate for President? No. There are less than one hundred of them in this State who will now do the inconsistent thing that they then refused to do. Those who are ready to take this step are heading for the Republican party. The quicker they get there, the better for the Peoples Party and the cause of financial reform.

* * *

For every one who leaves the Peoples Party for this reason, there will be two recruits to take his place, and swell the ranks of the one party that stands up for principle and for the rights of the people under all circumstances. It is a homely saying but a true one: "That if there is one rotten potato in a potato hill, it will rot the whole hill if it is not gotten out." That is, even one rotten potato will cause potatoes that are sound to begin to rot. The moral is clear.

THE STATES AND FINANCE.

The bills introduced into the Senate by Senator Butler, and the articles of Maj. W. A. Guthrie, touching upon the constitutional powers and rights of a State with reference to finance are attracting wide attention and study. They have stirred the enthusiasm of the people along the Gulf and Rio Grande. The Pacific slope is aroused into interest. Approval comes from the territory of the St. Lawrence. The best thought of the "Keystone" State declares that the people of the States have been offered the solution of a great problem.

* * *

From our own State inquiries are being made of men whose opinions may be regarded as final decisions. In this issue we print a letter of inquiry from Mr. J. H. Pearson, of Morganton, to Senator Wm. Stewart, and Mr. Stewart's answer. Long, persistent study and consistent action have established for Senator Stewart a position and reputation as an authority that is not safe to question. Let his opinion be carefully read and studied.

OUR CARTOON.

We are able to present to our readers the cartoon on the first page through the courtesy of the Silver Knight. It needs no explanation. It tells a true story. The friends and champions of McKinley are actually doing just what the illustration describes. In the Northern States, and in communities dominated by the influence of Wall street, McKinley agents are declaring that he is a gold standard man. In the West McKinley agents are declaring he is for free silver. This proceeding is not accident. It is design. It remains to be seen whether McKinley's opinion that the American people are a set of fools and asses holds good or not. Most emphatically we think not.

"THE HOUR HAS COME."

AN ELOQUENT, RINGING ADDRESS FROM CHAIRMAN MOTT TO THE SILVER PEOPLE.

The Tocsin is Sounded—"The Conflict Will Not Wait"—Inaction Means Defeat and Death—Silver Men Must Not Wait For the Problematical Action of Any Party.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL SILVER PARTY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 96.—To the Friends of Silver: Since the founding of this party, on January 22, 1896, the work of the organization has been steadily but quietly pursued, and the country has been aroused to a pitch of excitement unknown since the civil war. Silver is on all lips throughout the land. It is echoed and re-echoed from the gilded mansion to the lowly cottage. As each hour passes it becomes more apparent that a political conflict, the like of which has not been seen before, is just at hand.

It must be clearly understood at once that party lines cannot withstand this conflict, and so far as the friends of silver are concerned, they must not. The party leader who puts in his time mending party lines while the silver cause suffers will be relegated to a deserved seclusion. There is no time for compromising differences between men who do not agree on this question. The only thing to be considered is how those who do agree can get together. They who say they are for free silver, and at the same time plead for the unity of parties, are not the friends of silver and the suffering people. The unity of old parties is the death of silver, as everybody knows.

Those who look to coming years for a peaceful settlement of this matter mistake the condition of the times and the temper of the people. There can be no delay. The conflict will not wait. The hour has come.

The secret of success in this conflict consists in the lining up for the battle. Those who compose the line must be friends, striking the same blows for the same object. This breaks party lines, and party lines once broken silver will be free.

That meeting of earnest men on the 22nd of January, 1896, marked an epoch and will live in history. The convention which grew out of it, to be held at St. Louis on the 22nd of July, will undoubtedly be one of the most important conventions and notable gatherings ever assembled in this country. Upon the wisdom of its acts, and that of the Peoples Party convention, to be held at the same place and time, depends the vital question as to whether we can have a just settlement of this money issue in our generation. If that issue can be clearly presented to the voters of the United States, stripped of all minor political questions, and under a standard and leadership which will command the confidence of the people, it will be an overwhelming majority.

Our friends are urged to push the work of organization with all possible vigor, giving no heed to those who advise waiting the action of the old parties that contain enemies as well as friends of our cause. The power of our organization to defeat the ambition of Janus-faced politicians is being recognized by all parties, hence clean cut declarations for or against silver are the rule by local conventions of all parties this year.

Our purpose is to unite for action all believers in the restoration of free silver and prosperity. This cannot be accomplished by inaction or delay on the part of our friends.

The Republican party is committed to the gold standard through the platforms of 80 per cent. of the State conventions, and any straddle that may be made in its national platform will deceive no one. The Democratic party must not expect the country to accept any candidate it may name acquiesced in by the gold wing of that party.

The question of vital importance is for silver men to name a candidate for President whose nomination will be readily acquiesced in by all believers in monetary reform.

Friends of silver, look to your interests and organize now while the fruit is ripe for plucking. Do not wait on the problematical action of any party.

DR. J. J. MOTT, Chairman.

Silver the Issue.

RALEIGH, June 2, '96.—I don't know when it was that I read a political manifesto that pleased me so well as that I read by Dr. Mott from the Silver League in Washington, yesterday. He strikes the key note in saying that "There is no time for compromising differences between men who do not agree on this question. The only thing to be considered is how those who do agree can get together."

It now seems highly probable that the silver Democrats will have a majority of the convention which is to meet in Chicago. But this is not enough. A nomination by the party is not equivalent to an election. The cause of free silver will need the support of every friend of free silver of whatever party; and that fact must be kept in view in the nominating conventions. Whatever differences exist, other than that of placing silver on an equality with gold, at 16 to 1, should be laid aside for the present. What they call "honest money," was secured to the gold champions by fraud and perjury; and no necessary amount of bribery will be found wanting in the nominating conventions, and at the polls, to keep it. Therefore, no honest, earnest believer in the double standard of gold and silver, should for a moment be hampered by old party attachments.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE.

Republican conventions have now been held in all the 45 States of the Union. Opponents of McKinley still cling to the hope that the "field" has a majority over the "Napoleon of Finance," but McKinley's nomination is conceded by the great majority of the press of the country. There is, however, a growing demand, East and West, that McKinley declare his position on the money question. First, the New York World sent a reporter to him with the question whether he would guarantee the present money standard if elected President. After some hours of waiting the reply came: "Give my compliments to the World, but I have nothing to say." Then the New York Herald tried to secure a statement from him but with no better success the reply was, "I am not called upon to make a statement at this time. I have nothing to say."

Huh! Then We're Left.

Hickory Mercury.]

The female edition of the Charlotte Observer must have been edited by old maids. It declared for a single standard.

SEN. BUTLER'S BOND BILL

Agents of the Gold Combine Fearfully Wrought Up Over It.

AN EXHAUSTIVE HISTORY

Of the Financial Conspiracy Being Given by Senator Butler—The President Vetoes the River and Harbor Bill—It Will Probably Pass Over His Veto.

Special to The Caucasian.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, '96.—Nothing of interest has transpired in the House during the past week except the bill of impeachment against President Cleveland offered by Congressman Howard. No one questions that every charge and specification contained in this bill of impeachment is true, but the House, though Republican, is so wedded to the gold standard and so thoroughly endorses the position of Mr. Cleveland on the money question that they cannot agree to impeach him for doing just what John Sherman did himself when he was Secretary of the Treasury. If the House were to present a bill of impeachment to the Senate against the President, the proceedings before the Senate would at once assume an importance of the first magnitude. No party has a majority in the Senate, and it is now in a better position to act as a non-partisan court than it has ever been since the foundation of the government. The specifications in the bill of impeachment as drawn by Congressman Howard are as follows:

1. That he has sold or directed the sale of bonds without authority of law.
2. That he sold or aided in the sale of bonds at less than their market value.
3. That he directed the misappropriation of the proceeds of said bond sales.
4. That he directed the Secretary of the Treasury to disregard the law which makes United States notes and Treasury notes redeemable in coin.
5. That he has ignored and refused to have enforced the "anti-trust law."
6. That he has sent United States troops into the State of Illinois without authority of law and in violation of the Constitution.
7. That he has corrupted politics through the interference of Federal office holders.
8. That he has used the appointing power to influence legislation detrimental to the welfare of the people.

THE PRESIDENT VETOES THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

On last Friday President Cleveland returned to the House the river and harbor bill with his disapproval. He vetoes it on the specious plea that he is in favor of economy. This reminds us of the case of Satan quoting Scripture. The man who has piled up on the country two hundred and sixty-two millions of debt without a single material thing to show for it; a debt created simply for the benefit of the bond holders; an interest bearing debt placed upon the people and future generations, to borrow gold which was in effect presented as a free gift to the gold combine, now prates about economy, while the expenses under this river and harbor bill will not be more than ten million for the next year. There is no way in which this Congress has appropriated money that will be of more direct benefit to all classes of our people than the money appropriated in this river and harbor bill. In the first place the money thus appropriated will give employment to labor, will cause the scattering and circulation of money among the people; and in the second place, every river that is now improved is a lasting benefit to the farmers and people living along the banks or near that river, because it gives the people water competition against the railroad companies, and enables them to secure low freight rates for their produce to market. It may be that Mr. Cleveland has vetoed the bill at the request of the railroad companies. At any rate, it is absurd for him to say that he has done so on the ground of economy. It is very probable that Congress will pass this bill by a two-thirds majority over the President's veto.

AGENTS OF THE GOLD COMBINE TERRIBLY EXERCISED OVER BUTLER'S ANTI-BOND BILL.

It is safe to say that there has not been a bill introduced in Congress for the last twenty years that has created as much excitement and caused as much consternation among the gold gamblers and their hireling agents, in Washington, as Senator Butler's simple little bill of three lines, which prevents the further issuance of bonds without the advice and consent of Congress. The gold Senators have resorted to all of the parliamentary tactics possible and to all of the cunning devices known to the older Senators, not only to try to prevent the taking up of this bill, but also to outwit Senator Butler and to sidetrack it since it has been taken up. Having failed in all of these efforts and realizing that they, the gold men, were getting the worst of the argument, they went to Senator Butler on last Friday and told him that they were willing to stop debate and take a vote, whereupon Senator Butler agreed that the vote should be taken on to-morrow. Between now and then the gold men will make desperate efforts to make converts to their side, not by speeches and arguments on the floor, but by other influences, and in a different manner. As soon as the time was fixed to take a final vote on the measure, Senator Butler took the floor to speak at length in support of this bill.

SENATOR BUTLER CLOSING THE DEBATE ON HIS BOND BILL.

Senator Butler began his speech on Friday and will deliver it in installments continuing to-day and finishing to-morrow. Before he closes he will go into a thorough and exhaustive history of every bond transaction entered into by the officials of this government since the late war, and he proposes to prove conclusively that the demonetization of silver was brought about under the influence of a hired lobby at Washington, employed and sent there by the bond holders to secure the demonetization of silver in order that their coin bonds might be made payable in gold alone. He will show that it was the bond holders who had the act of 1878 passed, which first changed the contract and made bonds which were payable greenbacks payable in coin; 2d, that it was the bond holders who then proceeded to work, through devious and various means, to strike down one of these coins and to appreciate the value of the other coin in which their bonds would have to be paid. His speech will be the most complete and exhaustive exposition of the whole financial conspiracy that has been carried on against the people of this country, by the gold combine through the officers of the people's own government since the war, that has ever been made. In beginning his speech on last Friday, Senator Butler reviewed the present political situation in a very interesting manner.

FREE SILVER WOULD BE ENDANGERED BY DEMOCRATIC ENDORSEMENT.

Mr. Butler showed that when the Republican party had become so odious and distasteful to the people in 1891 and 1892 that there was a revolt in the popular mind against its policy, and that the gold combine decided that it was necessary for them to throw their influence to the Democratic party and secure the election of a Democratic President to prevent the voters from stampeding to the Peoples Party. He also showed that the gold combine put up a tremendous campaign fund to secure the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, and then hired newspapers to declare that he and his platform stood for the free coinage of silver, and that the Democratic speakers over the South and West proclaimed the same doctrine on every stump, many of them going to the extent to say that they would leave the Democratic party if it got in power and did not give the people free coinage of silver. He then proceeded to review the record of that party after it had got in power, having not only the President but both Houses of Congress. He showed that it not only did not keep a single pledge that it made to the people, but that it endorsed the John Sherman Republican policy, commencing where that party had stopped and carrying on their infamous work of contraction; that they not only contracted the currency, but that they out-Heroded Herod by piling up an immense bond debt to oppress not only the present but also future generations. Then he asked how could the people trust the promises of this party in the coming campaign. The silver men may control the Chicago convention and nominate a so-called free silver man for President, but what guarantee will the people have that their promises are any truer now than they were in 1892? Truly it is a party of perfidy and dishonor. It has betrayed the people more basely even than the Republican party. Then what greater calamity could befall the cause of silver than for a party in such bad repute to endorse silver and become its champion.

Mr. Butler then proceeded to show that the very finest politics that the gold men could play would be to have the so-called silver men to control the next national Democratic convention, and to declare for free coinage. This would place upon free coinage the whole burden of Democratic treachery—would curse the cause of financial reform with the bad odor of that party. As soon as the gold men get the Democratic party to put up a free silver candidate and a platform, they, the gold men, will at once secretly throw all of their influence and power in favor of the Republican candidate who will be a gold standard man. They will do this for two reasons: First, to make sure of the election of a gold man for President, which is the supreme desire of both the gold Republicans and gold Democrats. Second, to make the Democratic free silver ticket (so-called) get as few votes in the electoral college as possible. Then the gold Democrats will say to the silver Democrats: "I told you so" and proclaim to the country that the poor showing that the Democratic party has made proves the weakness of the cause of silver. This is a fine scheme on the part of the gold men, but it is to be hoped that there is too much patriotism and wisdom among the silver Democrats to allow themselves thus to be hoodwinked and used as a tool by the agents of the Rothschilds conspiracy. Every man with common sense knows that the only way to defeat the gold conspiracy in the coming campaign is for the true friends of silver in all parties to unite on a common platform and under a common banner, to draw the line squarely between the gold gamblers and the people, and to fight the battle for liberty and prosperity to the bitter end. For the reasons given above it is clear these forces cannot be united in the Democratic party. The silver Republicans of the West, the silver Democrats of the South, and patriots from everywhere must join hands with the Peoples Party on independent ground at St. Louis on July 22nd, in order to make victory for the people and defeat for the gold combine certain. In short, there is but one thing that will make the election of a goldbug for President certain, and that is for the silver Democrats to nominate a so-called silver man under the Democratic label, refusing to join hands with the other silver forces on July 22nd at St. Louis, but using their machinery and efforts to divide instead of uniting the opponents of the single gold standard.

Senator Butler, proceeding showed that the same organization of bankers and gold gamblers which put up the money to nominate Cleveland in 1892 have now put up a tremendous campaign fund to nominate and elect McKinley in 1896. They have decided to use the Republican party for the next four years to carry on their infamous robbing conspiracy just as they have used for the last four years the Democratic party for this purpose. He showed that the gold men always combine when the interest of the gold trust is at stake. He appealed to the millions of American people who were robbed and bled by the present infamous financial system to show the same common sense, to unite their forces for common protection as well as for the preservation of a Republican form of government in the coming campaign.

A vote will be taken on this bill to-morrow. It is not yet certain how the vote will stand. It is believed however, that the bill will pass by a small majority, but the agents of the gold trust have not given up hope and are using every possible effort to defeat the bill.

SHERMAN AND HIS ALLIES PUT IN A HOLE.

On at least a dozen occasions during the present session of Congress Senator Sherman has taken great pains to try to prove that the only trouble with the finances of the country was a want of revenue. He has said repeatedly that there would be no necessity for the issuance of bonds if the tariff was raised. He has repeated this statement in the face of the fact that President Cleveland himself has admitted, in two or three messages to Congress, that it makes no difference how much revenue was raised it would still be necessary for him to sell bonds to buy gold in order to pay the obligations of the government in gold. This is one statement made by President Cleveland that every fair minded, intelligent man knows to be true. Mr. Sherman himself inaugurated this policy of paying the coin obligations of the government in gold and refusing to pay out silver. Mr. Cleveland has kept up this policy, and as long as it is maintained at regular intervals bonds will be issued to buy gold, because the government does not receive gold in payment of customs or tariff duties; therefore, the government might have a thousand million of greenbacks or silver collected in payment of customs, duties or other taxes due the government, but still it would not have a dollar of gold except by the issuance of bonds to buy gold.

But inasmuch as Senator Sherman has persisted in making this statement for campaign purposes, in order to fool the people into believing that all that was necessary to bring prosperity was to elect some high tariff goldbug like McKinley for President, it was decided by a number of the friends of the money of the Constitution to put his statement and professed sincerity to a severe test. The opportunity came when he offered his Filled Cheese bill, which he claimed would help to raise revenue to run the government. As soon as this was done Senator Allen and Senator Dubois both offered an amendment to the bill to place a tax on beer of seventy-five cents or a dollar per barrel, which would be certain to raise an increased revenue of from thirty to forty million dollars per year. This put Senator Sherman in a hole, and exposed and laid bare his hypocrisy on the question of revenue. He could not oppose the amendment with arguments, therefore, he at once moved to table the amendment so as to prevent argument and discussion, and, strange to say, a majority of the Senate voted with him. Every Peoples Party Senator voted in favor of a tax on beer and every Democrat and Republican who is known to be a true friend of silver and financial reform voted in favor of tax on beer. Senator Teller and all of the silver Republicans who put the cause of financial reform above tariff voted in favor of the tax on beer. But a few of the pretended friends of silver joined with Senator Sherman in order to try to make the tariff the overshadowing issue in the coming campaign.

Hon. Victor C. Barringer, a North Carolinian formerly of Charlotte, who was the first American Justice of the International Court of Appeals in Alexandria, Egypt, died at his residence in this city, 1709 Q St., last Wednesday morning. Senator Pritchard was one of the pall bearers.

Among the North Carolinians in the city during the past week were: T. Ivey of the State Business Agency, Hon. A. F. Hileman, and Solicitor Mott.

It is the general impression here that Congress will adjourn about the 8th of June.

THE BOND BILL PASSED.

Senator Butler's bill to prevent the further issue of bonds was passed by the Senate on last Tuesday afternoon at 7 o'clock. A vigorous fight was made against it by such men as Hill, (Dem.) and Chandler, Burrows, Allison, Morrell and others (all Reps) who rushed to the rescue of Cleveland, the Democratic President. But the young Senator from North Carolina met them at every turn, and after a vigorous fight—a fight that lasted all day long and which was perhaps the greatest and most important fight that ever occurred in the Senate since Senator Butler was born, the bill passed by a vote of 32 to 25. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Republicans—Brown, Cannon, Dubois, Hansbrough, Mitchell of Oregon, Pettigrew, Pritchard, Teller, Warren, Wolcott—10. Democrats—Bacon, Bate, Berry, Chilton, Daniel, George, Harris, Jones, of Arkansas; Mills, Morgan, Pasco, Pugh, Tillman, Turpie, Vest, Walthall, White—17. Populists—Allen, Butler, Jones, of Nevada, Peffer, Stewart—5. Total—32.

Nays—Republicans—Aldrich, Allison, Burrow, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Gallinger, Hale, Hawley, Hodge, McBride, Nelson, Platt, Quay, Wetmore, Wilson—16. Democrats—Brice, Caffery, Faulkner, Hill, Lindsay, Mitchell of Wisconsin; Palmer, Smith, Vilas—9 Total—25.

The River and Harbor bill was passed by the House over the President's veto.

Mr. W. H. Davis, of Vance county, announces in the following unique way that he wants a nomination: "I hereby offer my name as a candidate for nomination as State Senator to all the people of Vance and Warren counties, regardless of race, color, or previous condition of party servitude. I have no office itch; I bow the knee to none but God and the will of the people. My politics are Jeffersonian Democracy, Abraham Lincoln Republicanism and L. L. Polk Populism concentrated. My finance is legal tender greenbucks, silver and gold; the silver dollar as the unit of value; abolition of national banks; allow no gold contracts; equal justice to all. United we stand, divided we fall; the many go down, the few go up. May God and the good people save our country."

The Charlotte Observer of May 29th, says editorially:

"In this morning's paper the names of Judge Clark and Col. Julian S. Carr are mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor. We have it indirectly from Judge Clark that he could not think of accepting the gubernatorial nomination from any party, and within the past few days we have seen a private letter from Col. Carr in which he begs a personal friend to do all he can to divert attention from him as a probable nominee. While we do not know and it is none of our business to say that either of these gentlemen would decline the nomination, we feel perfectly assured that neither of them wants it and that either would be very much embarrassed if it were offered him."

THE Electropoise

IS ENDORSED BY

A PREACHER.

Am very much pleased with the Electropoise. My nerves and digestion have greatly improved. Can stand twice as much mental work and am growing in health daily. Wish I had gotten it sooner.
REV. W. ASBURY WRIGHT,
Summerville, S. C.

A MERCHANT.

I think the Electropoise a great thing and that everybody should have one.
PAUL V. GAFFNEY
Gaffney, S. C.

A BANKER.

Would not do without the Electropoise.
BILLUPS PHINIZY,
Pres. Bank of the Republic,
Athens, Ga.

A LAWYER.

I do not hesitate to recommend it to any one who is suffering with dyspepsia or indigestion in any form. It is a good investment in any family
H. P. WILLIAMS,
Ruth, Ga.

A JUDGE.

In the two years which I have had it it has saved its cost several times in doctors and drug bills, and has many times warded off illness. Can safely recommend it.
WALTER CLARK,
Associate Justice N. C. Supreme Court, Raleigh, N. C.

A DOCTOR.

Have been using it on myself and patients for the last three years with good results. You can use my name.
J. T. JOHNSON, M. D.,
Hickory, N. C.

BOOK TELLING ALL ABOUT IT, WITH HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL SECTIONS FREE FOR THE ASKING.

GRAHAM & DuBOIS,
Electric Bldg, Atlanta, Ga.

ANOTHER CONGRESSMAN.

Paine's Celery Compound, The Great Spring Remedy, Made Him Well.

A congressman is a public servant in the full sense of the word.

He is responsible to his constituents, to his party, to himself—the honorable office is full of hard, thankless work, and heavy responsibility.

Congressman William W. Grout is grateful to the friend who directed him to Paine's celery compound, when prolonged official work had well nigh exhausted his health and strength. His letter reads:

Committee on Expenditures the War Dept. House of Representatives, U. S.,
Washington, D. C. Feb. 28, 1896.

I found relief in Paine's celery compound for insomnia. Its action on the circulation and digestion was also beneficial.

Very truly yours,
William W. Grout.

There is something wrong when one feels "tired all the time." It is contrary to every condition of good health.

There ought to be no necessity of drumming into the ears of tired men and women who feel they are broken in health, and are every day losing in weight and strength, the urgent need of taking Paine's celery compound, now 'tis spring, to restore their spent nerve force and purify their blood.

Some of the earliest good results noticed from taking Paine's celery compound during these spring days is a regularity of the bowels, a better appetite, sound sleep, and good digestion. A healthy blood supply is regulated by the nerves, and when these vital tissues become fatigued and badly nourished, the bad effect is seen in failing digestion, distressing, ringing sounds in the ears, dizzy spells, depression, neuralgia and lassitude. Spring days afford every one the opportunity for shaking off old weaknesses and persistent disorders.

Physicians of every school have been from the start urged to inquire into the formula of Paine's celery compound, that they might satisfy themselves of its wonderful power in making the sick well. Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., as soon as he presented Paine's celery compound to his fellow physicians, was always anxious to have the invigorator tried in cases that had resisted the usual methods of treatment, that he might prove the truth of every claim made for his newly discovered formula for Paine's celery compound. The great remedy always gave relief, and in 99 cases out of 100 made people well.

Paine's celery compound cannot be judged by the standard of any ordinary medicine, sarsaparilla or nerve tonic. It is a great modern scientific discovery, singularly unlike any remedial agent that has ever aimed to effect a similar purpose—to make people well.

Paine's celery compound is the one real spring remedy known today that never fails to benefit. Get Paine's celery compound, and only Paine's celery compound if you wish to be well.

NORTH CAROLINA'S BIG STORE

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

We Do STYLISH DRESS-MAKING

In our own Dress Making Department at moderate prices. None make more stylish and correct costumes. We give the best work—exceling in taste and design other dress-making departments and at much lower prices.

We submit samples of stylish Dress Goods—Silk and Cotton Dress Goods at moderate prices.

We supply Wedding Outfits—Brides' and Brides-maids' Dresses, at very little cost. Write to us for Samples, Estimates and Ideas. We mail our Spring and Summer Catalogue, now ready—ask for one.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Notice---Special Values Aptly illustrating our profit-sharing methods:

20-inch Japanese Kaiki Silks, 25 cents per yard.
24-inch Japanese Habutai Silks, 79 cents per yard—
In printed Wraps, Dresden Persian and Floral effects.
38-inch All Wool Cashmeres—Black and all colors, 25 cents per yard—worth 40 cents.

ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS.

SHIP YOUR WOOL

THIS YEAR TO

The Chatham M'f'g Co., Elkin, N. C.

They have added a Tailoring Department this year

And make Suits to Order.

They have the largest woolen mill in the State. They do the largest custom business in the South, and their goods are the best you can buy for the money. Write them for samples.

EGGS FOR HATCHING
STOCK FOR SALE
—FROM—
High Scoring Thoroughbred Poultry.

We also breed Rabbits, Guinea Pigs and other pets.

Complete Catalogue on application
PRICES LOW.

Alamance Farm, Graham, N. C.

BANKS L. HOLT, Proprietor. J. P. KERR, Manager.

Five copies of The Caucasian three months for $1.00—12 copies for $2.00.

SSMAN.

Great Spring
Vell.

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They do the largest
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Rabbits, Guinea Pigs
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P. KERR Manager

three months
r $2.00.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., June 4, 1896

TO WOMEN ONLY.

Free Treatment For Diseases Peculiar to Females.

In a lecture to women recently Dr. Hartman, of the Surgical Hotel, concluded his remarks as follows: "No one knows better than I how much some women suffer with diseases peculiar to their sex. No one knows better than I do how many of these suffer with such diseases. Patiently, hopefully, wearily, and often silently, they eke out a miserable existence year after year. No martyr in poetry or heroine in romance makes a more touching appeal to human sympathy than the woman burdened with the care of a family trying to carry the extra load of some tormenting and ever-present female disease."

To all such we would say: Write him, giving him a careful description of your symptoms, and he will promptly advise you what to do, and continue to correspond with you until you are well. He will direct every detail of the treatment by letter without charge. The medicine he prescribes you will be able to get at the nearest drug store. Free book for females sent by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio. Dr. Hartman's address is Columbus, Ohio.

Annual Celebration of Oxford Orphan Asylum.

Our acknowledgments are extended to Supt. N. M. Lawrence for the following:

"OXFORD, N. C., May 23, '96.

You are cordially invited to attend our annual celebration on June 24th.

The Grand Lodge of Masons meet here at that time.

The good people of Granville county are making preparations to give you a hearty welcome and a good dinner."

This asylum is doing a great work for North Carolina and is worthy of the best thought of every North Carolinian.

TEN DOLLARS FOR TEN MINUTES WORK.

Everybody making money, everybody pleased, everybody buying a lot in Selkirk. You can have one practically free, the boom is near. The lot should bring $100 in 90 days if half the plans are carried out. New manufacturer employing 107 hands from the start. Send me 15 names and addresses of persons whom you know and I will allow you $10 on the Selkirk lot, and will send you a Warranty Deed immediately. Assure me you will record the lot and keep up the taxes, (a small sum.) I mean business. This is the nearest chance you will ever have of "getting something for nothing." It is like giving you a $100. We do it to advertise wonderful Selkirk and to get circulars to everybody you know. Excursions all summer, everybody can make money, no risk. Next month this property will without doubt double itself. Address W. C. Atkinson, Fourth St., Columbus, O. References: Senator Cleveland, Noble County Bank, County Auditor Johnson, Judge Leland, etc., etc.

$20 TO $60 A MONTH.

You do no work, have no risk, annoyance or care. You get your money prompt every 90 days, your money doubles itself. We do all the work, your profit is safe, sure and certain in a legitimate manufacturing business (Selkirk Mfg. Co.) Your income is guaranteed by $25,000 Bond now deposited. Profits paid in cash every 90 days. Do you want a regular income for 10 years to come? The old firm conducted this business successfully eight years. Write R. C. Dickerson, Philo, O. References: Auditor of State of Ohio, County Sheriff, County Treasurer, any bank, etc., etc.

AWFUL, DESTRUCTIVE STORMS.

Tornados Spread Terror, Death and Destruction in the Western States.

Awful, appalling, destructive and death-dealing storms and cyclones have ravaged sections of the Western States during the past week. Hundreds of people killed and ten million dollars worth of property destroyed is a part of the terrible story. Iowa, Illinois, Michigan and Missouri are the States in which the storms raged fiercest and spread forth terror, death and destruction. Nearly a hundred people were killed in Iowa. Some whole families were wiped out of existence, and some towns were swept off the face of the earth. In Michigan another hundred people were killed, and many homes were completely destroyed.

The city of St. Louis was visited by a most terrific tornado. Words seem inadequate to express the havoc wrought. The centre of the city was completely wrecked. No part of it escaped damage.

Hundreds of homes are in ruins; dozens of manufacturing plants and dozens of business houses are wrecks. Many steamboats are gone to the bottom of the river and others are dismantled, railroads of all kinds have suffered great loss and wire and pole using companies have weeks of toil and large expenditures of money to face before they will be in satisfactory shape again.

Houses are now seen in all states of demolition. In some of them the front walls had fallen out, and the tenants performed their household duties, cared for their injured, or mourned their dead in view of the crowds in the streets.

From the doors of many of the partially wrecked houses floated the black badge of mourning, and scarcely a house in all the district that did not have some injured relative, friend, or neighbor within its wind-littered walls. The path of the storm is about a half mile wide, and over four miles long, sweeping through the thickly populated southwest portion of Eastland, and across the river into East St. Louis.

No language can describe the disaster. Nearly four hundred people have been taken from the ruins dead, while it is known that hundreds of people who were on the many steamboats in the river were carried down with the boats to the bottom. Help was impossible for the river was lashed into a raging, tempestuous sea. The full story cannot yet be told.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Some Warm Inquiries.

[Continued From First Page.

a man, have voted against free coinage.

Now, while I have some excuse for this class of voters who cannot to be informed on this subject, at the same time I cannot find any excuse for educated trades people, and especially the press, to continue the advocacy of this problem of which they do not understand the first principle, or are wilfully working to mislead the people. It is time that this all important silver question is brought to an end, especially as it affects labor and trade so much, and when the great danger can already be foreseen in the near future, which is, that under the single gold standard if continued, the government will be compelled to refund her floating debt, including the national bank circulation amounting in all to over $800,000,000.

I will not need to point out the great distress which such a contraction will bring about. The Republican party depends on getting into power under a protective stimulant. But the tariff is a corpse. It died for the want of general prosperity and it will stay dead until general prosperity is revived. Neither high nor low tariff can help us now. A high tariff will stop importation and also revenue, and a low tariff will still further close our cotton and woolen mills and other industries and require more gold to pay for the imports. I for one would be glad to be brought face to face with a man who could show me that he actually did make money out of the single gold standard, excepting the Morgan syndicate. I would furthermore like to meet a man who could show me that he would lose under free coinage of silver under any circumstances whether bimetallism or a single silver standard. He could enjoy his gold, if he had any, as well as now, and more so because it would certainly be more plentiful than now. I hold the same as I did twenty years ago. I then said that the goldbugs had destroyed the goose that laid them the golden eggs, and that they had done it through their downright ignorance. Show me a single gold standard man and I will show you an ignorant, selfish man. If not so, he certainly would not be willing for Europe to have our surplus earnings for the purpose of squeezing the poor in this country.

H. S. GARDNER.

AT GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

Twenty Seven Sweet Girl Graduates, and The Subjects They Wrote Essays On.

GREENSBORO, May 27.—The graduating exercises of the Greensboro Female College commenced at 10 o'clock this morning, the following programme being followed:

Essays were read on "The Political Sequences of the English Civil War," by Miss Lizzie Price Jones; "Music and Morals," by Miss Annie Williams Pierce; "North Carolina Folk-Lore," by Miss Maud Castlebury.

In presenting the diplomas and Bibles to the 27 young ladies of the graduating class, President Peacock gave the members of the class, about as much excellent advice as could be gotten into a ten minutes talk. The following is a list of the graduates and their theses:

Madie Bell, Harlowe, "Art In Its Relation to History; Ella Edith Burroughs, Conway, S. C., "Art as an Educator and Benefactor of the Race;" Maud Lee Castlebury, Method, "North Carolina Folk-Lore;" Minnie Eloise Clark, Reidsville, "Some Phases of Form Study;" Martha Elizabeth Crosland, Rockingham, "The Influence of Civilization Upon the Indians of North America;" Pearl Dixon, King's Mountain, "Victor Hugo and the Romance Movemement," Bessie Marvin Dunlap, Paris, "The Puritan in English Literature;" Lillian May Fowler, New Berne, "The Purposes and Results of an Education;" Kathryn Edith Griffin, New Berne, "A Plea for North Carolina Heroes and Historic Ground;" Margaret Richardson Hadley, Wilson, "Art of the Different Ages;" Meda Deona Holder, Chalk Level, "Three Victorian Poets and the Relation they Bear to Their Times;" Mattinette Johnson, Rockingham, "The South's Industrial Regeneration;" Claud Atherton Johnston, Littleton, "The Education of the Roman Youth;" Susie Irving Johnston, Littleton, "The Ideal and the Real;" Lizzie Price Jones, Raleigh, "The political Sequences of the English Civil War;" Maud Etha Mayo, Conway, S. C., "The Influence of the Gods Upon Rome;" Annie Williams Pierce, Weldon, "Music and Morals;" Mollie Annie Pugh, Morrisville, "The Evolution of Education in America;" Gertrude Satterfield, Roxboro, "Painting and Sculpture;" Elizabeth Bethania Sparger, Mt. Airy, "What Causes Have influenced Southern Literature;" Mary Stephens, Winstead, "The Influence of the Monastic System of Modern Scholarship;" Lazinka Zouline Swindell, New Berne, "A Plea for Woman's Rights;" Lottie Edith Utley, Apex, "Women as Bread-winners;" Hattie Jones Watlington, Greensboro, "Fads;" May Wells, Shelby, "The Practical Value of Elocution;" Sallie Whitaker, Raleigh, "Evolution of the Heroine in Literature;" Elizabeth Lunda Wyche Henderson, "The Possibilities of Physical Expression."

The following received certificates for proficiency in stenography: Misses Marie Parker, of Mooresville, and Annie Shober of Greensboro. Those who received certificates for bookkeeping and typewriting were: Misses Florence and Corrinne Wooten, Osie Shuford, Eva Evans and Belle Ruper.

The annual address by Rev. E. E. Hoss, D. D., of the Nashville Christian Advocate, was a treat, abounding in humor and at the same time full of wisdom as an egg is of meat.

The subject of Dr. Hoss' address was "The Forces That Make Character." The Speaker discussed at length and very interestingly the effect of heredity on character. Said he: "It is not known definitely and formally, as it has always been known in a loose and popular way, that more or less, men are likely to transmit to their offspring every one of their physical, mental and moral characteristics. How, then, does it happen that each succeeding generation is not an exact copy of the generation that went before it! Leaving out of view for the present the potent fact of free will, we may say that this state of affairs is largely due to the other fact that in each new child born into the world, many different streams of heredity meet and mingle themselves and modify one another. It is due to this fact that we explain these apparent freaks of nature which are grouped together under the general head of atavism or grand fatherism, such as the unexpected re-appearance in a particular family of a red head or a violent temper. * * * We must reckon with this force of heredity in all our efforts at self improvement of others. To try to set it aside would be as foolish as to try to stop the sweep of the sun. In a strong sense we are what our fathers were before us.

"One of the unfortunate facts with us all is that we cannot pick our ancestors. If there should happen to flow in our veins the ignoble blood that has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood, we have nothing to do but grin and bear it. The reconstruction of a genealogy is an impossible task, to be classed with the squaring of a circle and perpetual motion. Yet there are those who would be glad to give half their vulgar and shoddy wealth if they could only trace the remotest connection between themselves and some dead and buried English squire who drank himself drunk every day and rode to the hounds three times a week.

TO STOP GOLD NOTES AND MORTGAGES.

If Congress Will Not Pass This Law, Then the Next Legislature Can and Should Pass It For North Carolina.

New Era, Wilmington, N. C.]

Among the few really good measures introduced in Congress during the past few weeks is the following by Senator Butler, of North Carolina:

"A bill to prevent discrimination between the different kinds of legal tender money of the United States and to maintain the equal debt-paying and purchasing power thereof and for other purposes.

"Be it enacted, etc., that any note, bill, bond, draft, check, exchange, contract, mortgage, public or private obligation, or pecuniary liability, hereafter made or contracted which may provide for its payment in a specific kind or kinds of legal tender money of the United States, may be paid or discharged in any kind of legal tender money of the United States, current at the time of its maturity, or collection, at its face value, such stipulation or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding."

In presenting this bill Senator Butler said:

"By its title it will be seen that it is a bill to maintain the equal debt-paying and purchasing power of all the legal tender currency of the country. I see that the various State conventions now being held to elect delegates to the Republican national convention are declaring in favor of this policy, and pledging their party to give the people such a currency. Both the old parties declared it to be their policy in their last national platform, and will so declare again this year. In order that we turn these promises into performances before another campaign, I hope the committee on finance will report this bill promptly. We shall then be able to redeem, before the next national conventions are held, the promises which both the old parties made, so that they will not have to make the promises over again. The Peoples Party now stands ready to help either party redeem this promise. We are ready to do it now. Gold mortgages are plastered over every town and hamlet in this country, and nearly every man who borrows money is forced to give a gold-bearing obligation or note. No government should allow such discrimination against any of its legal tender or lawful money. It is not only an injustice to the debtor class, but it is a suicidal governmental policy. It is all wrong and no party can defend it. Both the Democratic and Republican parties say they are opposed to such a policy, but they have done nothing to correct it. They can correct it by passing this bill. The law as it now stands, instead of maintaining the equal debt-paying and purchasing power of all lawful money, actually makes gold dearer. How can the government deliberately legislate to increase the purchasing power of gold, and then insist on paying its own debts in this dear money, and force private debtors to do the same? The money-lender and the bondholder are the only people benefited by the present law. It is to the detriment of everybody else. The bill which I offer will correct this wrong."

If Congress will not pass this law then we wish to call the special attention of the country to the fact that each State can take action for itself. The State legislature has just as much power to prohibit the taking and collection of notes and mortgages requiring payment in gold alone as it has to regulate the rates of interest that shall be charged on such notes and mortgages. The legislature can pass laws to prohibit discrimination in the kinds of legal money in which payments shall be made and make the penalty the forfeiture of the principal as it can in the case of usurious interest. Let the next legislature of this State pass such a law.

Judge Barringer Dead.

Judge Victor Barringer's death at Washington, D. C., is announced. He had recently returned from Egypt, where he was for twenty years a member of the International court of Appeals. He was a Confederate soldier; professor at Davidson college, Code Commissioneer in 1868—'69; member of the Legislature; and an accomplished scholar.

Personal.

FREE—64 page medical reference book to any person afflicted with special, chronic or delicate disease peculiar to their sex. Address the leading physicians and surgeons of the United States, Dr. Hathaway & Co., 22½ So. Broad St. Atlanta Ga.,

The Rev. Thomas Dixon attacked society in his sermon at the Academy of Music of New York last Sunday. He called it "an aggregation of asses living in luxury and idleness." He said it is made up of ignorance, clothes and vain show. Amusement is the end of life with it, and it is, therefore, vulgar and essentially immoral. Mr. Dixon said a dive was a dive, whether it was the mansion of a millionaire or Billy McGlory's. Such amusements as eating, drinking and dancing always end in dissipation. "The ideal of such a class of people," he said, "is beneath contempt. Their arrogation of the term 'society' is an insult to the human race."

Revenue officers captured and destroyed five blockade distilleries near Tyro shops, Davidson county last night. They also destroyed 2,500 gallons of beer. Three of the stills were found on the lands of an old man named Smith, but the real owners are not known.

One Honest Man.

DEAR EDITOR: Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially, I will mail in a sealed letter the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness, Loss of Manhood, Lack of Confidence, etc. I have no scheme to extort money from any one whomsoever. I was robbed and swindled by quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all. Having nothing to sell or send C. O. D., I want no money. Address JAS. A. HARRIS, Box 805, Delray, Mich. [ap961y

THE STATES CAN ACT

Senator Stewart Gives Some Clear Answers and Opinions on Senator Butler's Bills.

QUESTIONS BY MR. PEARSON.

A State Legislature Can Stop the Making and Collecting of Gold Notes and Mortgages—And Can Make Certain Silver Coins a Full Legal Tender.

MORGANTON, N. C., May 16, 1896.

Hon. Wm. M. Stewart, United States Senate:

MY DEAR SIR: In view of your long and faithful service in the United States Senate in behalf of the people, and recognizing you as one of the most eminent authorities in this country on all questions relating to finance, I desire to call your attention to two bills that have been recently introduced in the Senate by Senator Butler, from North Carolina, and ask your opinion with reference to the same. One of these bills proposes to prohibit any further gold notes or gold mortgages being taken in the United States, and to make it unlawful, after the passage of the bill, for any further notes or mortgages, calling for payment in gold alone, taken hereafter, to be collected except in lawful money; the other bill provides for making the Mexican dollar, the Japanese dollar, and the trade dollar, all of which contain more pure silver than our present standard dollar, a full legal tender in the United States. I suppose it is not questioned that Congress has the power to pass both of these bills, and certainly, in my opinion, Congress should promptly pass both; but I noticed that Senator Butler, in his speeches supporting both of these bills, stated that if Congress refused to enact these measures into law, the States clearly had the Constitutional right to pass them in their respective legislatures and make them apply to their respective States. Now, what I want to ask you is, whether or not, in your opinion, the States have this power. If the States have this power, why have not some of the States exercised it before now? If the States have this power I certainly want to see the North Carolina legislature taken action on these bills when it meets next winter and promptly enact them into law in North Carolina. Your opinion and advice on these matters will be highly appreciated. I have been voting the Democratic ticket, but this year I intend to vote for silver and financial reform wherever I find it, regardless of party.

Yours very truly,
JNO. H. PEARSON.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1896.

Mr. John H. Pearson, Morganton, N. C.:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 16th instant is received.

In answer thereto will say, that the States prior to the formation of the Constitution possessed full, sovereign power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, and to make any kind of money a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private. Whatever sovereign power in relation to money which was not surrendered to the general government remained in the States.

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution or prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." (Constitution, 10th amendment.)

The States delegated to the general government all that the following language necessarily implies, and nothing more:

"To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins.

"No State shall coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts."

The power of the States to make gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, is thus reserved to the States. There can be no question that the States can make any United States coin a legal tender, and can also make any foreign coin a legal tender at such valuation as Congress may prescribe. Foreign coins were the only coins in circulation at the time of the formation of the Constitution, and they were a legal tender until 1857, when the act making them a legal tender was repealed.

It will be observed that the States surrendered to the general government the power to regulate the value of foreign coins, and although the States have a right to make foreign coins a legal tender, they must do so in subordination to the power of the United States to determine the value of such foreign coins. If therefore, the United States has regulated the value of Mexican coin or any other foreign coin, there can be no doubt of the power of the States to make such foreign coin a legal tender for all debts, public and private.

By the last tariff act, commonly known as the Wilson bill, it is enacted—

"That the value of foreign coin as expressed in the money account of the United States shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value."

Section 3514 of the Revised Statutes declares that—

"The standard for both gold and silver coins of the United States shall be such that of one thousand parts by weight, nine hundred shall be of pure metal and one hundred of alloy."

The standard silver dollar of the United States contains 371¼ grains of pure metal of standard value. The Mexican dollar contains 377.170 grains of pure metal. The States, therefore, have the power to make the Mexican dollar a legal tender for a dollar in payment of all debts, public and private. The United States having fixed the value of foreign coins according to the pure metal of standard value, and the States having the right to make gold and silver coin a legal tender, all doubt as to the power of the States to make Mexican coins a full legal tender is removed.

The States can also prevent any discrimination in contracts between the coins which they have a power to make legal tender. Private parties cannot defeat the exercise of the power of the States to make gold and silver coin a legal tender by contracting for payment in a particular kind of coin. Any coin which is a legal tender will satisfy any contract for the payment of money if the State law so declares.

Yours very truly,
WM. M. STEWART.

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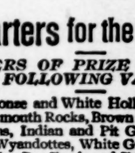

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Schedule Effective April 19, 1896.

This condensed schedule is published as information only and is subject to change without notice to the public.

RICHMOND AND CHARLOTTE.

No. 11, Daily.	No. 35, Daily.	No. 37, Daily.		No. 12, Daily.	No. 36, Daily.	No. 38, Daily.
2 00 a m	12 55 p m	.....	Lv Richmond Ar	6 00 a m	6 40 p m	.....
.....	2 14 p m	.....	Amelia Court House	4 36 a m	5 21 p m	.....
3 20 a m	2 50 p m	.....	Burkeville	3 52 a m	4 44 p m	.....
3 59 a m	3 29 p m	.....	Keysville	3 05 a m	4 05 p m	.....
4 53 a m	4 42 p m	.....	South Boston	1 43 a m	2 53 p m	.....
6 40 a m	6 05 p m	5 50 a m	Danville	12 30 a m	1 50 p m	12 00 n't
7 27 a m	6 50 p m	6 25 a m	Reidsville	10 39 p m	12 48 p m	.....
8 35 a m	7 40 p m	7 05 a m	Greensboro	9 52 p m	12 05 a m	10 50 p m
9 06 a m	8 05 p m	7 27 a m	High Point	9 15 p m	11 30 a m	.....
10 30 a m	9 12 p m	8 17 a m	Salisbury	8 10 p m	10 20 a m	9 38 p m
11 17 a m	10 00 p m	8 48 a m	Concord	7 22 p m	9 35 a m	9 00 p m
12 00 N'n	10 40 p m	9 25 a m	Ar Charlotte Lv	6 40 p m	8 50 a m	8 30 p m
3 05 p m	1 00 a m	11 37 a m	Ar Spartanburg Lv	3 22 p m	6 18 a m	6 18 p m
4 40 p m	1 50 a m	12 28 p m	Greenville	2 16 p m	5 25 a m	5 30 p m
9 30 p m	5 20 a m	3 55 p m	Ar Atlanta(central time) L	7 50 p m	11 15 a m	12 00 N'n

GREENSBORO, RALEIGH AND GOLDSBORO

No. 14, Daily.	No. 12, mixed Daily.	No. 36, Daily.		No. 35, Daily.	No. 11, mixed Daily.	No. 13, Daily.
8 20 a m	1 30 a m	12 05 p m	Lv Greensboro Ar	7 25 p m	7 35 a m	11 55 a m
8 55 a m	2 35 a m	12 43 p m	Elon College	6 48 p m	6 25 a m	11 18 a m
9 07 a m	3 19 a m	12 53 p m	Burlington	6 38 p m	6 05 a m	11 08 a m
9 11 a m	3 18 a m	12 57 p m	Graham	6 15 p m	5 50 a m	11 01 a m
9 57 a m	4 30 a m	1 34 p m	Hillsboro	5 36 p m	4 50 a m	10 22 a m
10 10 a m	4 51 a m	1 46 p m	University	5 19 p m	4 00 a m	10 10 a m
10 29 a m	5 45 a m	2 05 p m	Durham	5 05 p m	3 35 a m	9 50 a m
11 29 a m	7 05 a m	3 12 p m	Ar Raleigh Lv	4 03 p m	2 00 a m	8 47 a m
.....	.....	Mixed Ex. Sun.			Mixed Ex. Sun.	
11 29 a m	9 00 a m	3 12 p m	Lv Raleigh Ar	4 03 p m	9 00 p m	8 47 a m
12 03 p m	10 30 a m	3 46 p m	Clayton	3 21 p m	7 50 p m	8 15 a m
12 35 p m	11 50 a m	4 13 p m	Selma	2 54 p m	6 45 p m	7 49 a m
1 20 p m	1 00 p m	4 55 p m	Ar Goldsboro Lv	2 00 p m	5 00 p m	7 10 a m

UNIVERSITY AND CHAPEL HILL.

Ex. Sun.	Mixed. Ex. Sun.	Mixed Ex. Sun.		Mixed Ex. Sun	Mixed Ex. Sun.	Ex. Sun
5 30 p m	1 50 p m	10 25 a m	Lv University Ar	9 30 a m	1 35 p m	5 15 p m
6 20 p m	2 40 p m	11 10 a m	Ar Chapel Hill Lv	8 45 a m	12 50 p m	4 25 p m

RALEIGH, GREENSBORO, SALISBURY, ASHEVILLE AND HOT SPRINGS.

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PLAN OF ORGANIZATION OF THE PEOPLES PARTY.

COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. Each township shall be under the government of an Executive Committee of five members who shall elect their own chairman; said committee shall be elected by the voters of said township at the first Peoples Party primaries held in any year, under call of the county chairman; provided that those townships which are divided into precincts or wards, shall have a separate committee for each precinct or ward.

SEC. 2. Each county shall be under the government of the County Executive Committee, which shall consist of the chairman of the several township, ward or precinct committees. This committee shall meet at the same time and place that the first county convention of the Peoples Party of any year is held, and elect a county chairman, who may or may not be a member of its own body. In case it shall appear at said meeting of the County Executive Committee that any township, ward or precinct has failed to take action in accordance with section 1, the said County Executive Committee shall be empowered to appoint said committee or committees.

SEC. 3. The Executive Committees for the various congressional, judicial and senatorial districts shall consist of the Chairman of the County Executive Committee of the counties that compose the said congressional, judicial and senatorial districts. The congressional, judicial and senatorial committees shall meet at the same time and place that the conventions meet to nominate their respective candidates: and shall elect a chairman for said committees who may or may not be a member of their body.

SEC. 4. The State Executive Committee shall consist of the Chairman of Congressional Executive Committees and one member elected by each congressional convention while in session, with six additional members at large.

SEC. 5. The County Executive Committees, Congressional Executive Committees, Judicial Executive Committees shall report their action as provided for above to their respective conventions while in session for approval or disapproval. If not approved, then the convention, before adjournment, shall elect the chairman of said committee.

SEC. 6. The members of the State executive committee, as provided above, from Congressional districts, shall meet at the same time and place as the State Convention, and elect six additional members for the State at large, which body acting together shall elect the State Chairman. They shall report their action to the State Convention, while in session, for approval or disapproval. If disapproved, the State Convention shall, before adjournment, elect State Chairman, and the six members of the committee at large.

SEC. 7. In case any committee fails to report to its convention while in session, as provided above, it shall be sufficient proof that there is no proper organization, and the convention shall thereupon proceed to elect a chairman of the committee.

SEC. 8. All executive committees shall have the power to supply all vacancies occurring therein.

SEC. 9. A quorum of the various committees shall be as follows: The county and senatorial committees a majority; the Congressional, Judicial and State, one-third of the members of said committees.

SEC. 10. The executive committees of the Senatorial, Congressional and Judicial districts, respectively, shall, at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts; and the chairman of said respective committees shall immediately notify the chairman of the different county executive committees of the said appointment and the said county executive committees shall at once call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice, to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

SEC. 11. That in case of failure of any primary or convention to elect delegates, the executive committee shall have power to appoint, and certify the proper number of delegates. The chairman, or in his absence any member of the county, Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional committees shall call to order their respective conventions, and hold chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

CONVENTIONS.

SECTION 1. Each township, precinct or ward primary of the Peoples Party shall send to the county convention three delegates, and one additional delegate for every 25 votes and majority fraction thereof cast for the Peoples Party candidate for Governor in 1892.

SEC. 2. Each County Convention shall be entitled to send to each of the other conventions two delegates at large, and one additional delegate for every fifty votes and majority fraction thereof cast for the Peoples Party candidate for Governor in 1892; provided, that every convention shall be entitled to send as many delegates as it may see fit; and provided further, that the number of duly accredited delegates in any convension shall cast the vote of the county.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the various county conventions to certify to the list of delegates that may be chosen for the different districts, and State conventions and forward list of State delegates to the State Chairman.

SEC. 4. All who are opposed to the present financial system of our government, who are in favor of the free coinage of both silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1; who favor a further increase of our legal tender currency, without the intervention of banking corporations; who favor a graduated income tax and further necessary legislation to reduce and equalize taxation, and who are opposed to the present machine election methods in North Carolina (this referred to the election law existing in 1892) by which many of our citizens are disfranchised, and the will of the people perverted by the dishonest action of certain election officers; who are in favor of a more economic administration of our government, county, State and National; who are opposed to having the Executive and Legislative branches of our government dominated and controlled by trusts, combines and monopolies, and who are willing to cooperate with the Peoples Party to secure these reforms, are invited to participate in all Peoples Party primaries and conventions.

How England Unpolds Gold.

By the Peel act of 1844 the price of gold is fixed by English law. This act, passed July 19, 1844, compels the Bank of England to pay £3 17s and 9d for every ounce of standard gold presented at its counter, and is what keeps the price of gold staple all over the world at $18.92, less carriage and insurance. This completely upsets the staple argument of the Depews, the Eckelses, the Cornwalls and others that mediums of exchange are regulated in price entirely by the needs of trade and commerce otherwise known as supply and demand. By the provisions of its charter the Bank of England is obliged to purchase all the gold bullion brought to it at $18.92 an ounce.

"This statement can be verified by reference to Chamber's Encyclopedia, Lippincott's edition of 1869, vol. 1, page 667, or to the Encyclopedia Britannica, American edition, 1883, xvi, page 485. On the same page they will find the case of silver is somewhat different, the bullion being purchased by the department at its market value."

France, Germany, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, built their own telegraph lines at the start, and all other countries have since acquired them as an essential part of their postoffice facilities—save only Hawaii, Honduras, and the United States. In these three, monopoly and high rates still rule.

WHO ARE THE ANARCHISTS?

Read the Parallel Below—Let What Is Said by Men Who Have Made History be Noted—Let what is being Said by Goldbug and the Money Power be Considered—It is Time to Awake! None but Fools will Close Their Ears and Eyes to Facts—Let the Independent Spirit of 1776 Crush the Accursed Assassins of Liberty.

Now and then some contemptible hireling of plutocracy, or some pitiful and detestable gander-headed, party-blinded fool limbers up his parrot-like tongue, and screeches "anarchist" at the honest people of the country who are trying to restore and maintain "a government of the people by the people for the people." Of course the honest men of the United States now know that none but an incorrigible fool or an irredeemable scoundrel is ever guilty of such screeching, and argument to prove it would be superfluous.

It is sometimes interesting, however, to note comparisons, and below we present a few of many that might be offered. On the one hand there are expressions in the nature of prophecy. On the other there are evidences of fulfillment—all going to show that the present course of government is leading to desperation and ruin. Shall there be a change? It is for the people to say.

Who are the anarchists quoted below? Read the fearfully significant parallel and let us have your opinion.

I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. Already they have raised up a money aristocracy that has set the government at defiance. The issuing power should be taken from the banks and restored to the government and the people, to whom it properly belongs.—Thos. Jefferson.

"You can fool part of the people all the time; you can fool all of the people part of the time, but you can never fool all of the people all the time."—Abraham Lincoln.

The power that controls the issue and volume of the currency is absolute dictator of the business and finance of the country.—Jas. A. Garfield.

There never has been devised by man a plan more specious by which labor could be robbed of the fruits of toil, than the banking system. The people not only take bank paper as money, paying interest on it at enormous rates, but when the banks suspend the people lose the discount, while the bankers gain it. The people wonder why financial panics occur so frequently.—Daniel Webster.

Place the money power in the hands of a combination of a few individuals and they, by expanding or contracting the currency, may raise or sink prices at pleasure, and by purchasing when at the greatest depression, and selling when at the greatest elevation, may command the whole property and industry of the community. The banking system concentrates and places this power in the hands of those who control it. Never was an engine invented better calculated to place the destinies of the many in the hands of the few.—John C. Calhoun.

"I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudice of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of the country than ever before, even in the midst of war."—Abraham Lincoln.

"Monarchy is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the powers of the people. I would be scarcely justified were I to omit exercising a warning voice against returning to despotism. It is the effort to place capital above labor in the structure of the government. I bid the laboring people beware of surrendering a power which they now possess and when surrendered, their power will be lost."—Abraham Lincoln.

Any person holding any office or any stock in any institution in the nature of a bank for issuing or discounting bills or notes payable to bearer or order, cannot be a member of the House whilst he holds such office or stock.—Resolution of Third Congress, Dec. 23, 1793.

The cause of our depression is money famine, and nothing else.—John.

Liberty cannot long endure in any country where the tendency is to concentrate wealth in the hands of a few.—Daniel Webster.

The present system of finance robs labor, gorges capital, makes the rich richer and the poor poorer, and turns a republic into an aristocracy of capital.—Wendell Phillips, in 1870.]

I know that the bondholders and monopolists of this country are seeking to destroy all the industries of this people in their greed to enhance the value of their gold. I know that the act of 1873 did more than all else to accomplish that result, and the demonetization act of the revised statutes was an illegal and unconstitutional consummation of the fraud. I want to restore that money to where it was before, and thus aid in preventing the consummation of their designs.—Senator Beck.

If a government contracted a debt with a certain amount of money in circulation, and then contracted the money volume before the debt was paid, it is the most heinous crime that a government could commit against the people.—Abraham Lincoln.

My friends, unless our children have more patience and courage than saved this country from slavery, republican institutions will go down before moneyed corporations. Rich men die, but banks and corporations are immortal. They are never afflicted with disease. In the long run they are bound to win with legislatures.—Wendell Phillips.

The time is near when they (the banks) will feel compeled to act strongly. Meanwhile a very good thing has been done. The machinery is now furnished by which, in any emergency, the financial corporations of the East can act together on a single day's notice with such power that no act of Congress can overcome or resist their decision.—New York Tribune.

"If the workingmen had no vote they might be made more amenable to the hard times."—Indianapolis News (dem).

"The capitalists have bought and are buying largely the associated press, and are controlling the avenues of intelligence."—William Windon (rep.).

If it is possible to inaugurate a greater system of robbery of the people's money [than the State banks], that system has been inaugurated in the present system of national banks. The money lost by the people under the old system of State banks is a mere bagatelle when compared to that which has been and will be taken from them under the present system of national banks.—Jas. G. Blaine.

My agency in procuring the passage of the National Bank Act was the greatest financial mistake of my life. It has built up a monopoly that effects every interest in the country. It should be repealed. But before this can be accomplished the people will be arrayed on one side and the banks on the other in a contest such as we have never seen in this country.—Salmon P. Chase.

We need a stronger government. The wealth of the country demands protection. Its rights are as sacred as the rights of the paupers who are continually prattling of the encroachments of capital. Without blood, and rivers of it, there will be no political change of administration. To avert fearful bloodshed a strong central government should be established as soon as possible.—Senator Sharon (dem.).

The American laborer must make up his mind henceforth not to be so much better off than the European laborer. Men must be contented to work for less wages. In this way the workingman will be nearer to that station of life to which it has pleased God to call him.—New York World.

HOW IS IT NOW?

"The best meal to give a tramp is a leaden one."—New York Herald (Ind.).

"The old English system of imprisonment for debt would be preferable to our present bankrupt law."—Chicago Times (dem.).

"Hand grenades should be thrown among those who are striving to obtain higher wages, as by such treatment they would be taught a valuable lesson.—Chicago Times (dem.).

I say, come on with your schemes of confiscation, and graduated income taxes, and irredeemable currency under universal sufferage, and, to you who are sufficiently frank proclaiming the doctrine of the ringleaders then under military necessity, and even here in the United States, we must get rid of universal sufferage, and we shall. Rather than allow these things, we will have one of the fiercest civil wars.—Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston; hired church tool of monopoly and plutocracy.

"There seems to be but one remedy and it must come—a change of ownership of land owners on one hand and of tenant farmers on the other something similar to what has existed in the old countries of Europe."—New York Times (Ind.)

Is not a dollar a day enough to buy bread? Water costs nothing, and a man who cannot live on bread is not fit to live. A family may live, laugh, love and be happy that eats bread in the morning with good water, and water and good bread at noon, and water and bread at night.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; $10,000 preacher.

REALITY IS THE GREAT EDUCATOR

Life is the Oldest and Best Endowed University in the World.

Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., writes on "Substitutes for a College Training" in June Ladies' Home Journal, which makes a most acceptable contribution to his series of papers to young men, an especially practical one in supplementing his article on the value of college training in the May issue of that magazine. Dr. Parkhurst asserts that "there is a certain keenness and vigor of discipline that can come to a man only as he lives out in the midst of things and becomes himself a part of the world and of the events with which the world is so solidly packed. Those to whom my words are particularly addressed are young men who are anxious to make themselves felt in the world, and to such it needs to be said that we best learn how to do by doing. A sense of opportunity, a feeling of being a part, even a minute part, of the machinery by which the threads of current events are being woven in, works upon us with the power of a fine discipline and a strong inspiration. The solidity of the burden that is carried helps to solidify the man who carries it. Problems tumble easily apart in the field that refuse to give up their secret in the study or even in the closet. Reality is what educates us, and reality never comes so close to us with all its powers of discipline as when we encounter it in action. In books we find truth in black and white, but in the onrush of events we see truth at work; and it is only when truth is busy, and when we are ourselves personally mixed up in its activities, that we learn to know of how much we are capable, or win the power by which those capabilities can be made over into effect. Let no young man, then, of spirit and purpose be dismayed by his inability to attend either college or university. Life is itself the oldest and best endowed university in the world, and will guarantee to its pupils all in the way of vigor, keenness and grasp that they have in them the grace and persistency to acquire."

Literary Note.

The June number of Harper's Magazine opens with "A Visit to Athens," a vivid descriptive sketch by the Rt. Rev. William Croswell Doane. The illustrations, by Guy Rose, indicate picturesquely the antique setting in which the modern city reposes. John Kendrick Bangs is the author of "A Rebellious Heroine," a short serial with a new and characteristically humorous theme, the first part of wich is given in the number, with illustrations by W. T. Smedley. "The Greatest Painter of Modern Germany" is the title of a paper on Adolf Menzel by Dr. Charles Waldstein, illustrated with examples of the artist's work, several of which have not been reproduced hitherto. E. D. T. Chambers contributes an enthusiastic paper on the delights of fishing, under the title "The Ouananiche and its Canadian Environment." Another outdoor article, the second of Howard Pyle's papers, describing an unconventional journey "Through Inland Waters," depicts a quiet life on canal and Lake Champlain, with many illustrations. In fiction the number is noteworthy. Besides "A Rebellious Heroine" it contains a one-part story of considerable length by Mary E. Wilkins called "Evelina's Garden," with illustrations by Clifford Carleton; a sketch of New York life by Brander Matthews, illustrated by W. T. Smedley; and a study of character as affected by politics in the metropolis entitled "The Thanks of the Municipality," by James Barnes. Poultney Bigelow's history of "The German Struggle for Liberty" ends in this number. H. F. B. Lynch is the author of "Queen Lukeria of Gorelovka," an illustrated paper which describes a unique Russian colony in Armenia, founded by a sect of dissenters from the Greek church, and ruled by a woman. Dr. Andrew Wilson, of Edinburgh, presents an interesting and popular discussion of the germ theory of disease in a paper bearing the suggestive title "The Battle of the Cells." James Herbert Morse contributes a poem, "The Sea." The frontispiece to the number is an engraving by Frank French of the painting "Mother and Child," by Mary Cassatt. Charles Dudley Warner in the "Editor's Study" treats of some important aspects of primary education and touches upon the acting of Mme. Duse. Laurence Hutton opens the "Editor's Drawer" with an anecdote of Americans in Venice.

Going to "Yurrup."

Ohio Populist.]

The cry is again being raised that "gold is again going to Europe, and the treasury gold is again being depleted; the gold in the treasury is now down to less than $109,000,000,"

Well, what of it? Isn't that what you want? Haven't you been braying louder than Balaam's ass for a dollar that would "go in Europe?" And now, when it is going, what in thunder are you making such a fuss about it for? Didn't you want it to go? If you didn't expect it to go, why have you been so anxious to make it "good" enough ty go? It has only grown a little aristocratic, that is all—got "above" its country relations, silver and greenbacks, since you put it in the banking business and told it it was "better" than other money—too "good" to longer associate with them on an "equality," you see.

It is probably going to Europe to hunt up a title for itself. Most likely will be back again after awhile hunting American heiresses to marry. If it don't come back otherwise, just sprinkle a little salt in the form of a "divy" on the tails of some fat, interest-bearing, non-taxable United States gold bonds; that will fetch it,

Don't worry about you and your wife having to work yourselves to death trying to help pay the interest on the bonds. That is what you are here for. You should be content to serve "in the station in which it has pleased God to place you." See? You ought to be happy to be a servant; that is what you were born for. Never mind the principal on the bonds; you pay the interest on them. Your children and grandchildren and great grandchildren can have the pleasure of paying the principal long after you and your wife are dead and gone. If they are never able to pay it, why they can spend their lives like you did in paying the interest.

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Danville Register.]

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THE ALLIANCE DEMANDS.

Whereas, The declaration of independence, as a basis for a republican form of government that might be progressive and perpetual, states:

"That all men are created equal, that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

We hold, therefore, that to restore and preserve these rights under a republican form of government, private monopolies of public necessities for speculatives purposes, whether of the means of production, distribution or exchange, should be prohibited, and whenever any such public necessity or utility becomes a monopoly in private hands, the people of the municipality, state or union, as the case may be, shall appropriate to the same by right of eminent domain, paying a just value therefor, and operate them for, and in the interest of, the whole people.

FINANCE.

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible; issued by the general government only; a full legal tender for all debts and receivable for all dues, and an equitable and efficient means of distribution of this currency, directly to the people, at the minimum of expense and without the intervention of banking corporations and in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country on a cash basis.

(a) We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1

(b) We demand a graduated income tax.

(c) That our national legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another.

(d) We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and state revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

(e) We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposits of the savings of the people, and to facilitate exchange.

(f) We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States, of interest-bearing bonds, and demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States, as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the government and not at the option of the creditor.

TRANSPORTATION.

(a) The government shall purchase or construct and operate a sufficient mileage of railroads to effectually control all rates of transportation on a just and equitable basis.

(b) The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission intelligence, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

LAND.

We demand that no land shall be held by corporations for speculative purposes or by railroads in excess of their needs as carriers, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

We demand the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people. That each state shall be divided into two districts of nearly equal voting population, and that a senator from each shall be elected by the people of the district.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

Relying upon the good, common sense of the American people, and believing that a majority of them, when uninfluenced by party prejudice, will vote right on all questions submitted to them on their merits; and further to effectually annihilate the pernicious lobby in legislation, we demand direct legislation by means of the initiative and referendum.

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